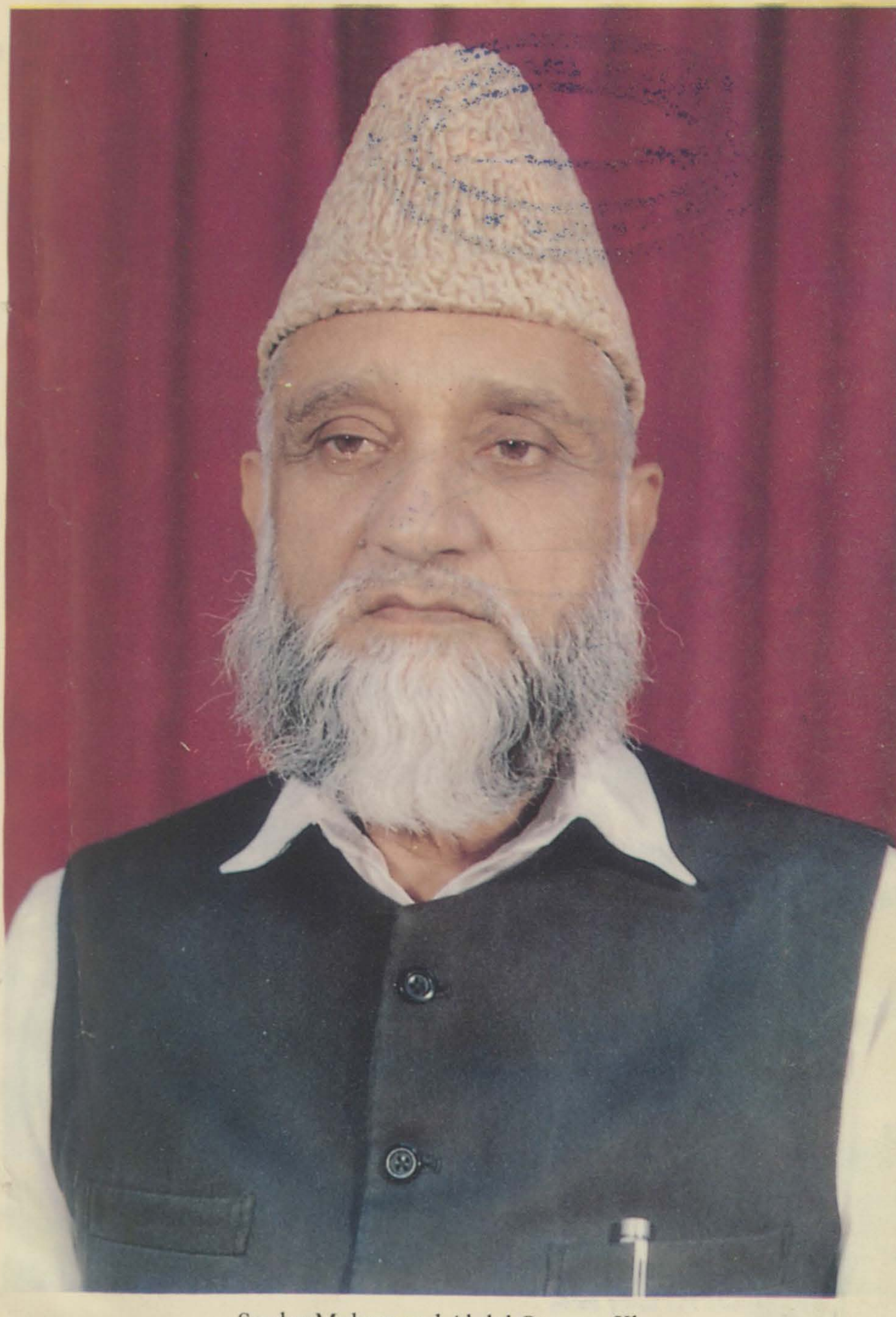
KASHMIR SEEKS WORLD ATTENTION



Kashmir Liberation Cell.

Muzaffarabad. Rawalpindi



Sardar Mohammad Abdul Qayyum Khan
Prime Minister
Azad (Free) Jammu and Kashmir

CONTENTS

FOREWORD

This book is a tribute to the thousands of Kashmiri men, women and children, who have embraced martyrdom for their fundamental right of self-determination, and for ending Indian strangLe hold over their beautiful land. It is a tribute to the valiant people of Kashmir who have staked their all, to rid themselves of the Indian hordes, who have so ruthlessly trampled under-foot the life, honour and security of the people of Kashmir.

In his letter to the Heads of the Governments of the Commonwealth of Nations, who met in Harare Zimbabwe (July 14 - 16), Sardar Mohammad Abdul Qayyum Khan, the Prime Minister of Azad Jammu and Kashmir State has dwelt on the historic, political, economic, cultural, ethnic, demographical and geographical affinities that bind, and on whose basis Kashmir is an inalienable part of Pakistan. He has clearly brought into focus the illegitimacy of Indian military grip over people, who would get rid of the Indian yoke, as soon as they are allowed to exercise their fundamental right of self-determination. India having acquired Kashmir through military aggression, and collaboration with the Hindu Maharaja, and Indian puppets and traitors, has continued to defy UN Resolutions for a plebiscite. India took the Kashmir issue to the UN in bad faith. When the UN decided to hold a plebiscite, Pandit Nehru the Indian Prime Minister till 1964, resiled from his solemn commitments. Numerous statements and declarations of Pandit Nehru to hold a plebiscite/referendum are reproduced which fully expose Indian hypocrisy and give a lie to Indian logic of Kashmir being an inalienable part of India.

The Prime Minister of Azad Jammu and Kashmir in his letters to the Heads of Commonwealth Governments, a separate letter to Mr Rt Hon John Major the British Prime Minister, to His Excellency Samir-El-Shihabi President of the UN General Assembly, and in his letter of thanks to Lord Eric Avebury Chairman of the Parliamentary Human Rights Committee has expressed his deep sense of anguish at the gross violation of human rights, and the profound human tragedy to which the people of Kashmir are being subjected by India. To crush the protest movement against Indian atrocities, India has unleashed its massive army of half million, to beat the people of Kashmir into submission and silence. Since January 1990, Indian troops

have killed 28000 Kashmiri men, women and children. Over 15000 have been tor-tured and permanently maimed. And about that number (15000) after being severely beaten in Indian interrogation cells, have been imprisoned in Indian jails without trail. Inspite of such horror the indigenous and widespread mass uprising continues to gether momentum. This proves the resolve of the Kashmiri people to rid themselves of Indian slavery, and achieve their fundamental rights.

The letter of the Prime Minister, the address of Lord Eric Avebury, and the excerpts of the speeches of Congressman Dan Burton, and the article by Mr Boh Wyle, bring into sharp focus the urgent need to stop Indian atrocities against the people demanding their right of self-determination. Indian exploitation of Kashmir and the ongoing carnage is in total violation of the UN Charter and all norms of civilized behavior. It must be condemned vehemently by all civilized people. Sardar Mohammad Abdul Qayyum Khan, Lord Eric Avebury and Mr Bob Whyle in their write-ups have stressed the urgency of forcing India to stop its policy of death against the Kashmiri people. The Prime Minister has invited all human right groups and forums, including Amnesty International who were denied entry into Indian Held Kashmir, to visit the refugee camps in Azad Jammu and Kashmir, and see for themselves how a hegemonist power blinded by lust for territory, continues to inflict inhuman atrocities on people whose only desire is to live in peace and freedom. The victims of Indian atrocities who have taken shelter in Azad Kashmir, men, women and children face a bleak future, unless their grievances are redressed, and they are allowed to return to their homes in peace and honour.

Dated: November 2, 1991
Rawalpindi - Pakistan

AYAZ AHMED KHAN
AIR MARSHAL (Retd)
DIRECTOR GENERAL
KASHMIR LIBERATION CELL

PrimMinister
Azad Govt. of the State of J&K
Muzaffarabad.

On the occasion of the Commonwealth Heads of Government meeting, I wish to draw your attention to the horrible situation in the disputed state of Jammu and Kashmir. The endless massacres by the Indian military threatens the very existence of the Kashmiri race. This explosive situation unless resolved may result in sharply escalating Indo-Pakistan involvement; and this may draw in the Commonwealth in a situation far more graver than now.

Indian military aggression, illegal occupation, gross violation of human rights bordering genocide, and denial of right of self-determination as guaranteed by the UN, has pushed the people of Jammu and Kashmir against the wall. This dangerous situation must be diffused. Indian atrocities against the people of Jammu and Kashmir, and gross violations of human rights must be investigated, and brought to an end. I appeal to you to take serious note of the Indian repression and genocide which has caused untold misery to the people of the occupied state. Pangs of Indian perpetrated horror are already vibrating around.Kashmir has been under Indian military occupation since October 1947. The people of Jammu and Kashmir have been denied the right of self-determination under the UN Charter, and under several Security Council Resolutions; more specifically under Un (UNCIP) Resolutions of August 13, 1948, and January 5, 1949. These and subsequent UN Resolutions have affirmed that, : THE QUESTION OF ACCESSION OF THE STATE OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR TO INDIA OR PAKISTAN WILL THE DECIDED THROUGH THE DEMOCRATIC METHOD OF THE FREE AND IMPARTIAL PLEBISCITE:. The full text of UN Resolution of January 5, 1949 is attached at Annex "A".

India and Pakistan have fought three wars, two of them over Jammu and Kashmir and dispute. The freeze in Indo-Pakistan relations is due to the Jammu and Kashmir dispute. This inter-alia is the sole cause of the huge

military build-up by both the neighbours. The arms race in South-Asia, which has imposed a very heavy economic burden on India and Pakistan is due to the Jammu and Kashmir dispute. The nuclear weapon threat due to the hesitancy of both India and Pakistan to sign the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) underlines the very festering nature of this problem,. In fact this is the only problem between India and Pakistan.

Geographically, demographically, religiously, economically, culturally and socially Jammu and Kashmir should have been a natural part of Pakistan. Its population, four million if 1947. twelve million now is 80% Muslim. As the principle and basis of partition of the Sub-Continent was religion, the decision of the Hindu Maharaja Hari Singh in collusion with the leaders of the Indian Congress to accede to India was totally illegitimate. It was in total violation of the basis of the partition of British India, and in total disregards of the wishes of the 80% population of the state, who wanted to join Pakistan.

The highly cultured, educated, peace-loving and mild mannered Kashmiri people are devoted Muslims. Kashmir is the home of great Islamic scholars, thinkers, and philosophers, which include Syed AliHamdani and poet philosopher Dr. Sir Mohammad Iqbal, who was one of the first to conceive the idea of Pakistan. The religious, cultural, ethnic, and emotional attachment to Pakistan cannot be challenged. A plebiscite in 1947, or a referendum today will prove it.

Geographically and economically Jammu and Kashmir and Pakistan are inter-dependent. With long common borders, common mountains and hill ranges, rivers and tributaries, and road net-work, Jammu and Kashmir has been aligned economically, socially and culturally since ages with provinces which now form Pakistan. Kashmir's agriculture produce and handicrafts always found a ready market in the Punjab and NWFP provinces of Pakistan. Its delicious fruit, now used as animal fodder, used to fetch very high prices in the adjoining cities in Pakistan. The bulk of the tourists visiting Kashmir used to be from what is now Pakistan.

During winter its hardy people used to move-over to adjoining towns and were readily absorbed in the local industry and economy. Illegal annexation and unnatural strangulation of Jammu and Kashmir by India has caused economic, social, and cultural havoc, and political chaos compellingthe people to rise in revolt against occupation.

India's Illegal annexation, and the false claim that Jammu and Kashmir is an integral part of India, and Indian rejection of UN Resolutions, is the root cause of the problem. Illegal annexation and intransigence to block the implementation of UN Resolutions for a just solution of this explosive problem, and refusal even to discuss the dispute is the real cause of the uprising and protest movement in Jammu and Kashmir. Indian brutality has turned the peaceful protest into an armed struggle. Indian resolve to distort it as foreign aided terrorism, and crush it with naked and brute military force now seriously threatens peace and amity in the region.

Pandit Jwaharlal Nehru the first Prime Minister of India repeatedly declared that the people of Jammu and Kashmir will be allowed to exercise their inalienable right to determine their future through a plebiscite to be held under UN auspices. Nehru made these declarations and promises on the floor of the Indian Parliament, to the Indian masses at hundreds of public meetings and mass rallies, and to the people of Jammu and Kashmir. Addressing the Indian nation on November 3, 1947, Pandit Nehru said,. "We have declared that the fate of Kashmir is ultimately to be decided by the people. That pledge we have given, and the Maharaja has supported it, not only to the people of Kashmir, but to the whole world. We will not, and cannot back out of it. We are prepared to have a referendum held under international auspices like the United Nations. We want it to be a fair and just referendum to the people, and we shall accept their verdict. I can imagine no fairer and just offer.: What an irony that few a years later the same international figure i.e. Nehru backed out from his solemn declaration made to the Indian nation.

In a telegram dated 31 October 1947, addressed to the Prime

Minister of Pakistan Nehru said, "Kashmir's accession to India was accepted by us on the condition that as soon as law and order had been restored, the people of Kashmir would decide the question of accession. It is open to them to accede to either dominion then.In his address to the Indian Parliament of March5, 1948 Nehru said, "Even at the moment of accession, we went out of our way to make a unilateral declaration that we would abide by the will of the people of Kashmir as declared in a plebiscite or referendum." Pandit Nehru during his tenure as Prime Minister of India made several categorical declarations and promises, that the future of Jammu and Kashmir and question of accession of the state to Pakistan or India would be decided by a plebiscite or referendum under the auspices of the United Nations. Indian Presidents, political leaders, Union Ministers, state Governors, Indian ambassadors at the United Nations,and representatives at other world forums repeatedly assured that India was committed to implement the UN Resolutions, and was prepared to work with the United Nations to enable the people of Jammu and Kashmir to determine their own future by a plebiscite. Other important statements of Pandit Nehru, the Prime Minister, of India, promising implementation of Un Resolutions and plebiscite in Jammu and Kashmir are reproduced at Annex "B".

Having committed itself to hold a plebiscite in Jammu and Kashmir, the Government of India decided to wriggle out from its solemn pledges on flimsy charges against Pakistan. Typical to their cult, India leveled false allegations to back out of its commitment. The charge that Pakistan had delayed the withdrawal of troops and civilians was incorrect, because such a withdrawal had to be simultaneous with the withdrawal of bulk of Indian forces. The charge that Pakistan was engaged in friendly overtures towards the United States of America, including discussions for a mutual defence pact, was totally illogical pretext for India to backout from its commitment for holding a plebiscite to enable the Kashmiri people to determine their own fate. Instead of implementing UN resolutions India infact was engaged in a conspiracy to nullify UN Security Council Resolutions by creation of a puppet Kashmir constitutent assembly to vote

and pass a resolution for the accession of Jammu and Kashmir to India.

The UN Security Council was informed of this Indian conspiracy by Sir Owen Dixon the head of the UNCIP at the time. THe UN Security Council took immediate note of Indian motives and vide Resolution No. 91 of March 30, 1951 warned India that, "Convening of a Constituent Assembly as recommended by the General Council of the All Jammu and Kashmir National Conference and any action that such an assembly might attempt to take to determine the future shape and affiliation of the entire state or any part there-off would not constitute a disposition of the state in accordance with the principle that the, "Governments of India and Pakistan have accepted the provisions of the UN Commissions for India and Pakistan UNCIP resolutions of 13 August 1948 and 5 January 1949 and have affirmed their desire that the future of the state of Jammu and Kashmir shall be decided through the democratic method of a free and impartial plebiscite conducted under the auspices of the United Nations". Indian decision to annex the state on the vote of a rubber stamp Assembly therefore is unconstitutional and illegal. It was and is indicative of India's contempt for the UN decisions and for the UN Charter. The truth is that having grabbed the state by military aggression, Pandit Nehru and his successors have applied the law of the jungle i.e. might is right to keep Jammu and Kashmir in chains, and the Kashmiri people permanently enslaved.

Having suffered from acute economic and political exploitation, under Indian colonialism, the people of Jammu and Kashmir have been expressing their resentment with increasing anger over forcible occupation of their land by India. But as the indians tightened their grip the peaceful protest movement exploded into an armed struggle in January 1990. The real cause was the discriminatory, ruthless and unsympathetic attitude of Indian rulers and their puppets in Kashmir towards the common people. By mid 80 the people of Kashmir were totally alienated. They boycotted all state and Union elections. In the 1989 elections to the Lok Sabha the turn out was less then 2%. By 1989 the resentment against India was so great, as to cause total administrative paralysis. Instead of attending

to people's grievances with honesty and sincerity, India decided to crack down and use its military to beat the people of Jammu and Kashmir into silence and submission.

Before the 1965 Indo-Pak war over Kashmir, India has three infantry divisions in Jammu and Kashmir. After the 1965 war two Indian, Army divisions were added. But after the January 1990 peoples uprising, 29 Infantry Div was moved from Kangra, No 8 Mountain Div from Nagaland, No. 57 Infantry Div from Mizoram and NO. 20 Infantry Divv from NE Agency into the narrow Kashmir valley. The average strength of each Indian Army Division was 15000 troops. But the manpower of all ten Indian Army divisions has been reinforced by 18000 personnel. The three hundred and thirty thousand Indian troops are backed by 120000 personnel of the infamous Border security Forces (BSF) and Central Reserve Police Force, and 30000 state police troops. This half a million strong Army was unleashed 22 months back to silence the Kashmiri people into submission, but it has failed in its murderous task.

This is because of the nature of the peoples uprising against INdian domination and ruthlessness. No; people have suffered so much or paid such a heavy price for the attainment of their fundamental rights as the peace loving people of Jammu and Kashmir. No colonial country has been as harsh with its claimed subjects as India is with the people of Jammu and Kashmir. Unable to crush them with bullets and bayonets the Indian military especially the BSF and the CRPF have been ordered to crush the spirit of the valiant people of Kashmir by house searches, body searches of women, followed by rapes of women and girls; torture and permanent maiming of the menfolk and imprisonment without trial of thousands in sub-human Indian jails to ensure their demise during captivity.

According to the Kashmir Human Rights Forum, by September 1, 1991, 27834 Kashmiri men, women and children had been killed by the Indian military. Statistics prepared by the Jammu and Kashmir Human Rights Movement reveal that since January 1991, 1500 Kashmiris are

being killed, tortured and maimed every month. Justice Bahuddin an eminent Kashmiri jurist residing in Srinagar the state capital of Occupied Kashmir revealed to the representative of Guardian London on August 3, 1991, that he had received over4 thousand petitions of parents, wives, mothers, sons and daughters in respect of ten thousand dead or missing relations. Justice Bahuddin stressed that the information about Kashmiris killed compiled by him is "the tip of the iceberg", because thousands of people from distant villages, are unable to reach him and report the loss of their dear ones. Considering the small population of only 3.8 million in the Kashmir Valley, the massacres of 28000 innocent people during 22 months is virtual genocide of the Kashmiri race.

I earnestly appeal to the leaders and people of all Commonwealth Countries, through your good office, that this massive slaughter of the Kashmiri people be stopped. The leaders assembled here should adopt a forth right resolution condemning India for its policy of death and genocide against people yearning for their rights granted to them under the UN Charter and the UN Resolutions. I strongly urge that by another Summit Resolution the Commonwealth heads of Governments and states should order an investigation into Indian atrocities and massacres by well known human rights organizations. London-based Amnesty International being the most reputable human rights organization be officially tasked to investigate and report human right violations by India in Kashmir. The recent statements of Lord Avebury chairman of the United Kingdom Parliamentary Human rights group, Sir John Wheeler Chairman of (UK) Parliamentary Human Right Committee, US Congressman Dan Burton, Rt Honorable Sir Frederick Bennet, British MP's Tom Cox, Neil Thorne, Mr. Peter Duffy Chairman of the Executive committee of Amnesty International, Mr. Gerald Kaufmaann Deputy Leader of British Labour Party and Shadow Foreign Secretary, and several other eminent personalities, are highly significant. The recent statement of Rt. Honorable John Major the Prime Minister of Great Britain on the subject of human right is important. India cannot continue with its genocide and scorched earth policy in the face of displeasure and anguish jointly expressed by the Commonwealth leaders

assembled here. The frightened and threatened people of Jammu and Kashmir are looking torwards your excellences to take note of their plight and suffering; and to save them from Indian policy of revenge and possible extinction.

I appeal to your good office to intervene not only to bring and end to Indian policy of revenge against the people of Kashmir; but to help create an environment of peace in Jammu and Kashmir so as to enable the thousands of Kashmiris to return to the comfort of their huts and homes. Thousands of men women and children who have fled Occupied Kashmir need sympathy and help. I invite your excellences to visit Azad Kashmir, and see for yourself the misery of the children who have been orphaned, the women who have been raped and widowed, and the men who have lost their sons and daughters. I am convinced that your excellences are leaders of conscience, and are courageous enough not to be intimidated or misled by Indian outrageous lies, that the freedom Movement in Jammu and Kashmir is only Pakistan sponsored terrorism. This Indian propaganda is a blatant lie. An entire people, known for their high culture and peaceful nature, cannot turn into paid terrorists overnight. I invite your esteemed Government to send officials to interrogate thousands of Kashmiri men women and children, who have fled Indian bayonets and have taken shelter in Azad Kashmir. Your officials are free to interrogate them to verify facts to their satisfaction.

Having contemptuously rejected and disallowed the implementation of UN Resolutions for a plebiscite in Jammu and Kashmir, Indian allegations leveled against the freedom fighters are being made with malafide intentions. Indian greed and lust for the land of Kashmir is unscrupulously blatant. Aware of the hate that the people of Kashmir have for India, the Government of India has resorted to every possible trick and guile to malign and divide the freedom struggle in adddition to the elegations that the freedom struggle is foreign sponsored and aided is the canard that it is a fundamentalist movement, out to turn Jammu and Kashmir into the middle ages. We reject such falsehood. I wish to assure your excellences that

my Government and people, like the Government and people of Pakistan are committed to a peaceful solution of the Jammu and Kashmir dispute in accordance with the UN Resolutions and in the spirit of the UN Charter. We are against strife and conflict, and wish that this festering dispute be resolved peacefully through negotiations and dialogue. But India has rejected both the UN Resolutions and the offers of dialogue made repeatedly by Pakistan. The implications of Indian attitude and policy are extremely serious.

Having assembled massive forces in Indian Held Kashmir, Punjab and Rajistan, India in effect is taunting Pakistan to go to war to get Kashmir. With about ten Indian infantry, Mountain & Armoured Divisions in Jammu and Kashmir sixteen in Indian Punjab and Rajastan and with bulk and the Indian Air Force deployed at forward air bases, India appears to be gunning for war. With half a million Indian troops in Occupied Kashmir, and another half million close to Pakistan's borders in Punjab and Rajisthan, both Azad Kashmir and Pakistan are seriously threatened. Continuous Indian shelling in several sectors along the line of control since several months could be pretext for full scale Indian military forays and sweeps into Azad Jammu and Kashmir. With INdian Army positioned along the forward defense line (FDL's), engaged in intensive shelling of our villages and towns the situation could suddenly take a serious turn. May I appeal to your excellencies to intervene individually and collectively to diffuse this explosive situation and avert the danger of another war between two improtant member states of the Commonwealth.

I am constrained to end this letter on a note of grief and deep concern. I say with a heavy heart, that instead of the call of the nightingale in my beautiful land, one only hears the wail of men, women and children who have been mercilessly tortured, the rattle of gunfire hacking innocents, and the barking of dogs and hounds eating human limbs. THis paradise on earth is being turned into a grave yard by Indian predators, while the world watches helplessly. I appeal to your excellency in the name of humanity to

help end this sordid drama and holocaust being perpetrated in Jammu and Kashmir by India.

The talk about bilateral discussions and Indo-Pak dialogue is an eye-wash, because India is insistent that there is no dispute, and Kashmir is its integral part. I submit that Kashmir is not an issue of territory, frontiers or private fief of India. It is a question to determine the destiny of 12 million enlightened and cultured people who have the right to reject Indian Yoke and slavery, because they were promised the right of self-determination by the United Nations itself. India, Pakistan and the United States of America were signitories to this promise, It is a question of fundamental human rights of 12 million people duly enshrined in the Charter of the United Naions. It is the questin concerning the sanctity and implementation of UN Resolutions, duly stressed by the US President Mr. George Bush in his recent address to the United Nation General Assembly. May I request your excellency to view the moral, humanitarian, historical, political, economical, ethnic, religious, cultural, social and demographic aspects of this festering problem with total impartiality and sense of justice.

I appeal to your excellency to support the efforts of several human rights organizations to bring an end to the ongoing genocide in Indian Held Kashmir. I appeal to the Commonwealth leaders to individually and collectively support the demand of the besieged people that the Jammu and Kashmir dispute be resolved in the light of the UN Resolutions, and in the spirit of the UN Charter. May I also appeal to your excellency to take serious note of the human rights violations, and exercise your influence to bring an end to the misery and agony of the suffering people of Jammu and Kashmir, with a sense of priority and urgency.

Thank you for your kind consideration,

Your Sincerely.

(Sardar Mohammad Abdul Qayyum Khan)
Prime Minister of Azad Jammu and Kashmir

His Excellency John Major,
Prime Minister of United Kingdom.

British Government's serious concern over the gross violation of human rights, in Indian Occupied Kashmir will certainly strengthen the world wide protest over Indian genocide against the Kashmiri people. Britain has always been in the forefron of nations which have upheld the freedom and dignity of man as supreme. As Prime Minister of Great Britain your Excellency's statement of serious concern over Indian atrocities and grave violation of human rights, is being widely welcomed and is a ray of hope for the ruthlessly repressed and exploited people of Occupied Kashmir.

Your public concern about the fate and future of the Kashmiri people could help redress the decades old grievances of the Kashmiri people, that they be allowed to exercise their inalienable right of self-determination, granted to them under the UN Resolutions for a plebiscite under UN auspices.

Your words of sympathy matter a great deal to the 12 million people of Jammu and Kashmir. The concern of your cabinet colleagues, the debate in the House of Commons, and statements of members of the British Parliament within and outside the House have helped arouse world-wide concern over the happenings in Indian Occupied Jammu and Kashmir. Your contanct with the Government of India reiterating that Britain attaches the highest importance to the inviolation and preservation of human rights have been welcomed by the suffering and downtrodden Kashmiri people.

The 2.5 million people of Free Jammu and Kashmir State join me in thanking your excellency for your forceful enunciation and affirmation of gross abuse of human rights, and the urgent need for investigation by human right bodies. We appreciate and endorese your compassion and courage in demanding that the killers, criminals and torturers of the Indian Security Forces, genociding in Jammu and Kashmir be brought to justice. The 12 million Kashmiri people from both sides of the Line of Control will

support your policy to help bring an end to the anarchy in Jammu and Kashmir.

With 28000 Kashmiri people killed since January, several thousand tortured and maimed, thousands rotting in Indian jails, and with several hundered Kashmiri women and girls abused, assaulted and raped by Indian soldiers. It is time for the world to express its anger and disgust, over Indian policy of death in Jammu and Kashmir. If Indian genocide is not contained Kashmir will soon turn into a graveyard and wasteland. I say with a heavy heart, that instead of the call of the nightingle in my beautifful land, today one only hears the wail of women and children, the rattle of gunfire hacking innocents and the barking of dogs and houds eating human limbs. Mr. Prime Minister I appeal to you in the name of humanity, to help bring an end to this sordid drama and holocaust being perpetrated in Jammu and Kashmir by India.

Your call for the Kashmir dispute to be resolved peacefully is welcome and is fully endored by the people of Jammu and Kashmir. India and Pakistan have fought three wars, two of them over Kashmir, The freeze in Indo-Pakistan relations is due to the Kashmir dispute. This is the only outstanding problem between the two countries. Indian intransigence rejecting UN Resolutions, and claiming Jammu and Kashmir to be its integral part is the root cause of the problem. Pakistan has adhered to a peaceful policy, and continues to urge for a peaceful solution based on the implementation of the UN resolutions for a plebiscite to enable the Kashmiri people to determine their own future. Pakistan's efforts for a serious dialogue to settle the issue could succeed by the active involvement of your esteemed government to help peacefully settle this explosive dispute. It is highly unjust that the principle of partition of India has not been made applicable to the territory of Jammu and Kashmir state. It is because of Indian aggression, illegal annexation and intransigence that this festering problem continues to threaten the peace in South Asia. India justifies its occupation of Jammu and Kashmir by the law of the jungle i.e. might is right.

Indian atrocites and intense artillery duals all along the line of

control provide clear evidence of a drift towards the possibility of another war between two importatnt members of commonwealth, with serious regional and global consequences. It is in order to suggest that the situation in Kashmir be kept under close watch by the British Government, and through your Excellency's good-offices by all the 166 member states of the United Nation. I strongly urge your esteemed government's active involvement in bringing an end to gross human rights violations in Jammu and Kashmir, and for progress towards an amicable, and peaceful solution of this hightly explosive dispute. Your efforts to bring about a lasting peace by a negotiated settlement of the Jammu and Kashmir dispute could become a historic contribution towards lasting regional and global peace.

With profound regards and best wishes,

Sardar Muhammad Abdul Qayyum Khan
Prime Minister of Free Jammu and Kashmir State.

His Excellency, Samir-Al-Shihabi,
President of the United Nations General Assembly.

Dear brother,

Please accept the heartiest congratulations of the 2.5 million people of Free Jammu and Kashmir, and myself on your election as President of the United Nations General Assembly. Your election to this august post is a matter of pride for Saudi-Arabia and indeed for the entire Islamic Ummah.

Your pledge to follow-up on United Nation resolutions that have yet to be implemented is a matter of great satisfaction for the people of Indian Held Kashmir, as well as Free Jammu and Kashmir, and indeed for our brothers in Palestine, who have suffered decades of persecution and brutalities at the hands of occupying power i.e India and Israel.

As head of the United Nations General Assembly, with 166 member nation states, your challenging responsibilities will be watched by the entire world. I wish you all the success in your onerous duties.

Settlement of the festering Kashmir dispute in line with United Nations resolutions, has been blocked by India for the last 44 years. Having agreed to the implementation of the UN resolutions of August 14, 1948, and January 5, 1949, and inspite of being a signitory to the UN Resolutions for a plebiscite in Jammu and Kashmir under UN auspices, India has resiled from its solemn pledges, and now claims that Jammu and Kashmir is an integral part of that country not to be negotiated. Clearly the Indian stance is based on law of the jungle i.e. might is right.

Pakistan and India have fought three wars; two of them over Jammu and Kashmir. The freeze in Indo-Pakistan relations is because of the Kashmir dispute, and the two countries could against drift into war because of the unresolved Kashmir dispute. Pakistan all along has abided by the UN Resolutions for a peaceful solution, based on a plebiscite as required by the UN Resolutions, to enable the people to determine their future without coercion or threats. India on the other hand has used its military might with

great brutality to subdue and silence the people of Jammu and Kashmir into submission. During the last twenty four months Indian brutal and ruthless policy of genocide, and the inhuman atrocities by its military against the people of Jammu and Kashmir has caused the death of several thousand Kashmiri men women and children. According to Jammu & Kashmir Human Rights Forum, over 28000 Kashmiri citizens have been bulleted and bayonetted to death by Indian military. Thousands of Kashmiri men, women and children have been tortured and maimed permanently, while hundreds of Kashmiri Muslim women have been insulted, molested and raped. Thousands are in Indian prisions and thousands have fled into exile.

I fervently request that the United Nations General Assembly should direct Indian to stop the massacres and genocide of the Kashmiri people, who are protesting against Indian excesses, and who wish immediate implementation of the UN Security Council Resolutions to get rid of an evil foreign power, embarked on their total annihilation.

The people of Jammu and Kashmir join me in wishing your Excellency success in your onerous duties. We pray for your good health, long life and prosperity-Amin.

With profound regards
Your brother

His Excellency
Samir-Al-Shihabi
President of The United Nations
General Assembly
New York

Sardar Muhammad Abdul Qayyum Khan
Prime Minister of Free Jammu and
Kashmir State.

LORD ERIC AVEBURY
CHAIRMAN OF PARLIAMENTARY HUMAN RIGHTS GROUP
LONDON (UK)

I am writing this letter to your Lordship with deep felt sense of gratitude and thanks for telling the world how supposedly an elected government is presiding over repeated acts of brutality and mayhem on the helpless people of Jammu and Kashmir. My self and the people of Jammu and Kashmir fully endorse and respect your bold and fearless statement that Indian atrocities are as wicked as committed by the most ruthless dictators.

You are absolutely right that undoubtedly India has done its best to hide its atrocities from the rest of the world, and to some extent has succeeded. But India must not be allowed to get away with its massive crimes against the people of Jammu and Kashmir. I am most grateful to Almighty God that people of conscience like you have stepped forward to expose massive Indian atrocities against people striving for their rights granted under the UN Charter, and promised to them under several UN Resolutions. While the world is heading towards a more humane and brighter future; India has embarked on a vicious policy of death and genocide to beat the people of Jammu and Kashmir into submission, and into the dark ages of slavery.

May God bless you with health and sustain your tremendous courage to speak for the rights of the distraught and tortured people of Jammu and Kashmir without fear or favour. You have clearly identified the evil nature of Indian designs against the people of Jammu and Kashmir. It is vital that massive human rights violations by India must not only be exposed, but stopped as soon as possible. Already thousands have died, several thousands have been tortured and maimed, and thousands after being severely beaten in the Indian tortured cells, have been imprisoned in sub-human Indian Jails without trial. This gory drama of death, rape and torture being enacted by India in Jammu and Kashmir must be brought to an end.

Myself, my government and people wish to put all our material and moral resources at the disposal of your Lordship, for the furtherance

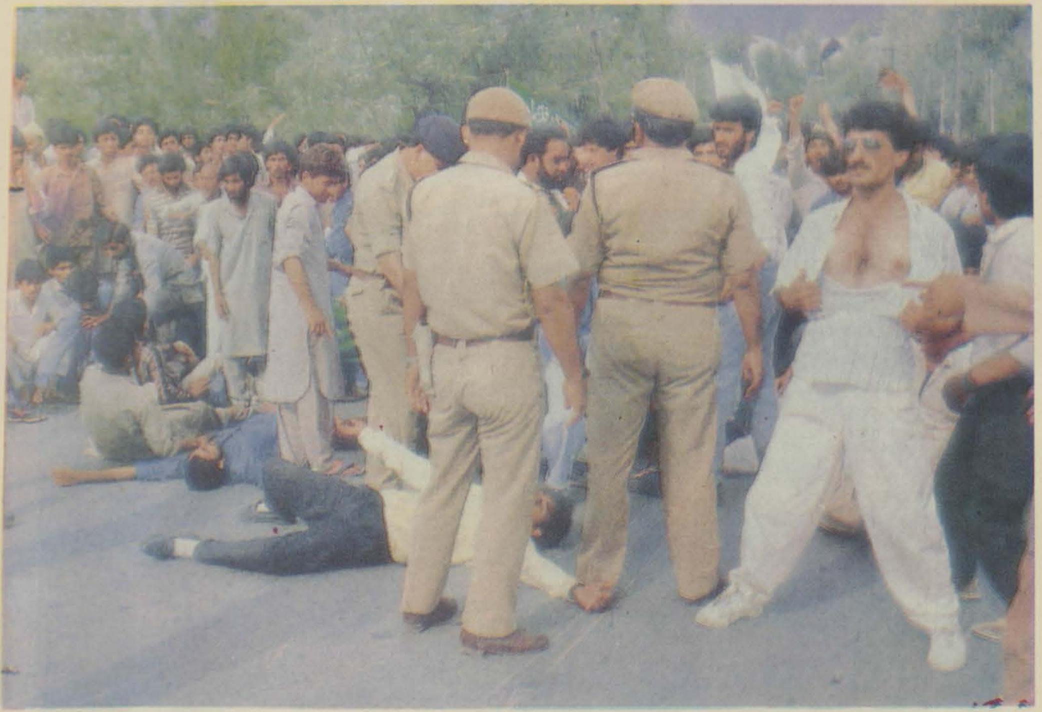
of your most humane and noble aim and task. There is an urgent and immediate need to persuade and pressurise India to immediately stop its policy of death and depravity in Jammu and Kashmir. Right Honourable John Major the British Prime Minister, Mr. Neil Kinnock, several members of the British Parliament and many public figures in the United Kingdom have condemned Indian brutalities in the strongest terms. It is important that public opinion and anger be properly aroused in the UK, USA, Canada, Europe and Australia to make India feel the heat of global public wrath.

It is important that parliamentary Human Rights Group under you, the Amnesty International, and Asia Watch in Washington DC commence formal investigations without delay to fully reveal Indian crimes against the people of Jammu and Kashmir. Thousands of Kashmiris driven from their homes, including large number of widows and orphans have already arrived in the territory of Free Jammu and Kashmir. I wish to invite your good self and all members of your Parliamentary Human Rights Group to visit Muzaffarabad the capital city of Free Jammu and Kashmir, and adjoining areas to meet Kashmiri men, women and children who are the victims of hideous Indian policy against the Kashmiri people. Hoping to welcome you in Muzaffarbad in the near future.

With best wishes and regards,

Yours Sincerely

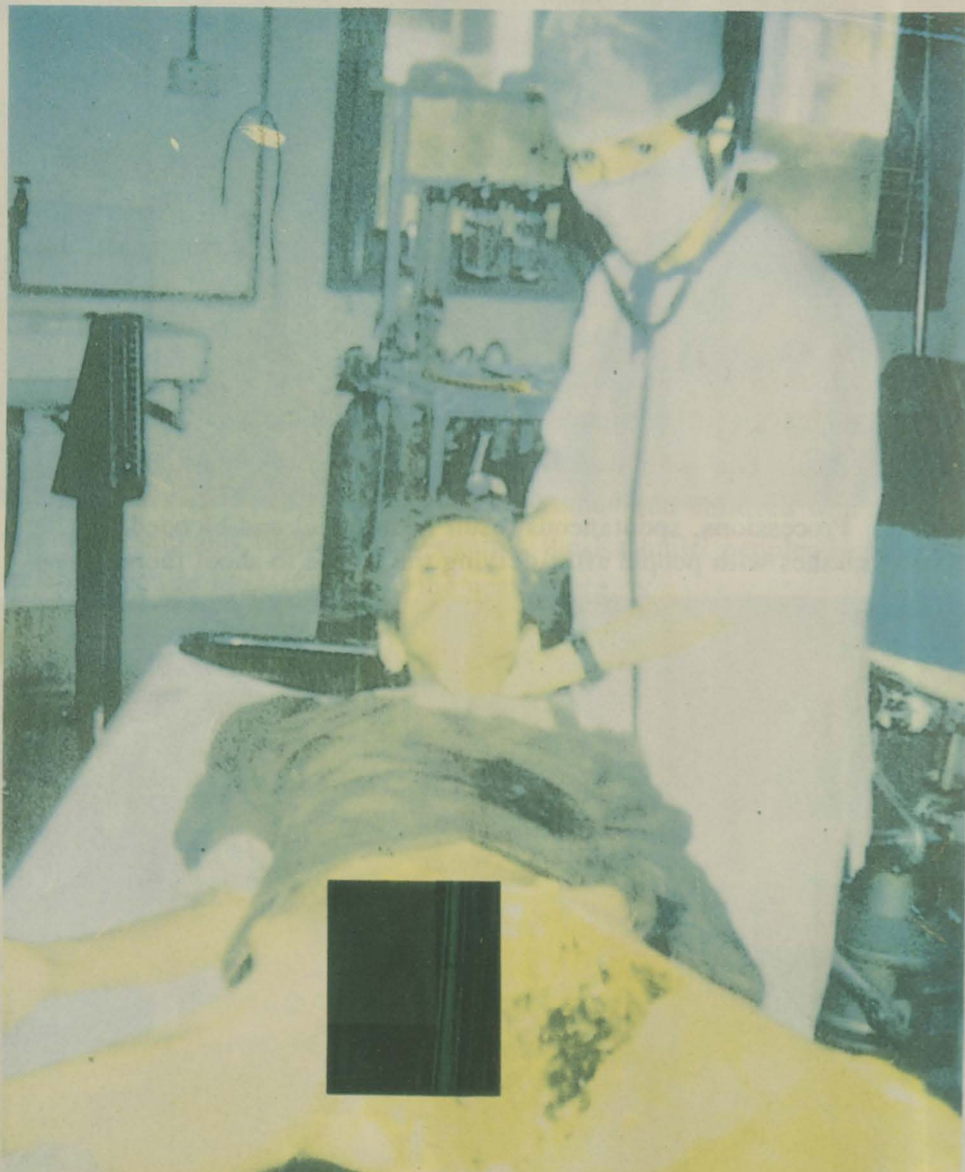
(SARDAR MUHAMMAD ABDUL QAYYUM KHAN)
PRIME MINISTER
(FREE) AZAD JAMMU AND KASHMIR



Processions, spontaneous result in frequent and blooded clashes with people after defying the troops to shoot them.



The latest local attraction is the graveyard at Eidgah, where several martyrs are buried and other are intiated.



An old woman - shamelessly desecrated and disfigured.



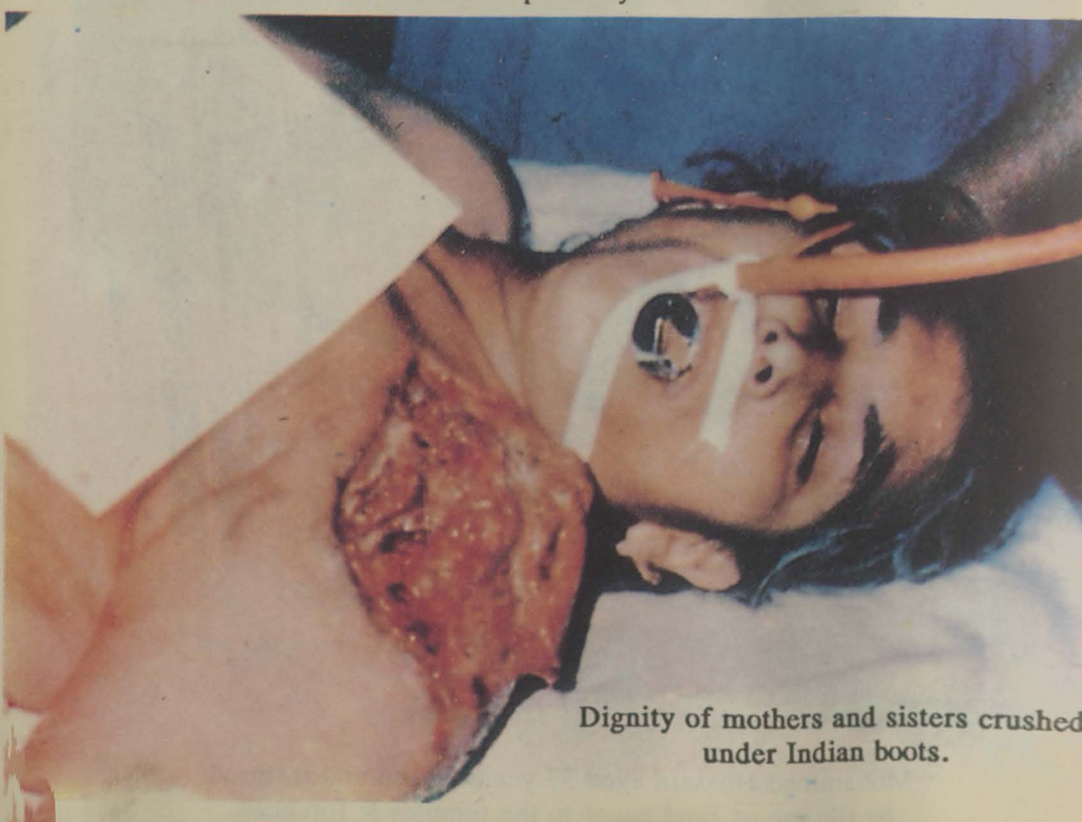
That is how the "Champions of non-violence " are treating small children.



Mohammad Hussain aged 37 years beaten and tortured by the use of sand paper to the temples & forehead.



Even innocent children are not spared by the Indian armed forces.



Dignity of mothers and sisters crushed under Indian boots.



A Kashmiri woamn whose husband was shoot died in her presence.



Unbelieveable grief of a Kashmiri woman attacked by Indian soldiers during "House search"



Desbrite breaking their bones the Indian Army could not break the sprit of Kashmiris.



Price of freedom movement: women, children and men are roasted alive in their wooden houses.



Can the Kashmiri's struggle for freedom be crushed by such brutal acts?



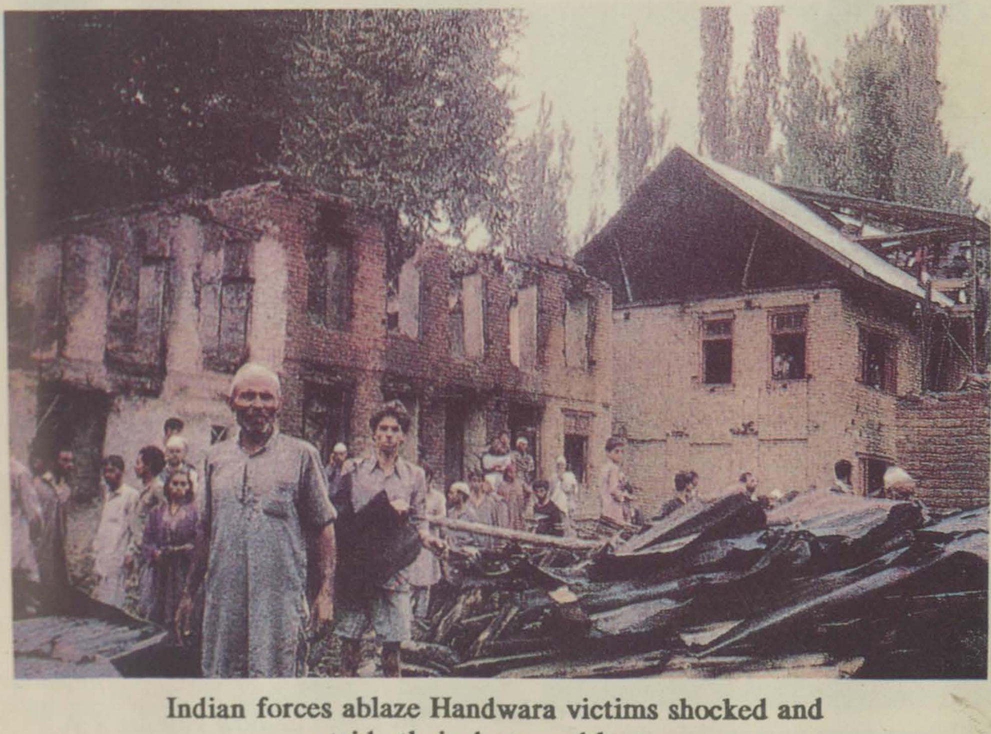
Can the Kashmiri's struggle for freedom be crushed by such brutal acts?



A gang-raped house-wife dies in agony.



Freedom-fighters killed by Indian troops being laid to rest.



Indian forces ablaze Handwara victims shocked and outside their destroyed houses.



A victim of Indian brutality in
interogation centre.



At the old age,does he deserve this?



A Kashmiri woman raped by depraved Indian soldiers in front of her five year old son showing her torn Pyjamas.



A Kashmiri woman gang-raped in Kunan Poshpura by 4th Rajputana Rifles showing her torn Pyjama.



Khalid Ikram aged 40 years tortured by applying burning coals on chest and beaten to death in interogation centre.



Legs of youth are mercilessly chopped off.



At the old age,does he deserve this?



Shame aand horror inflicted on a Kashmiri woman
by criminal Indian soldier.



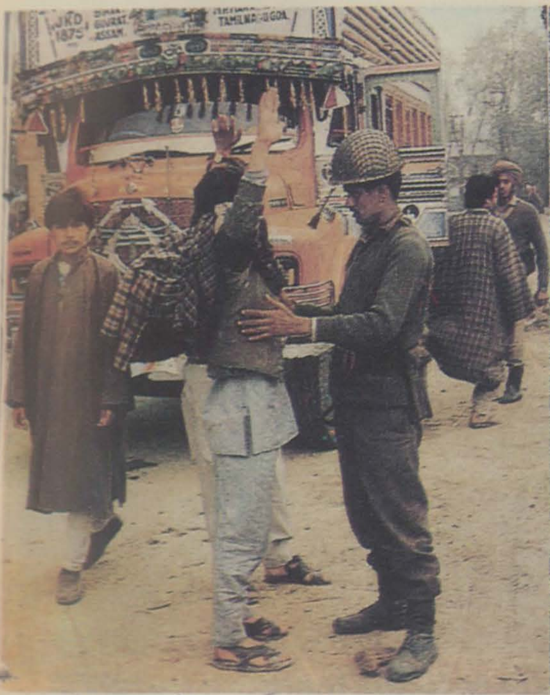
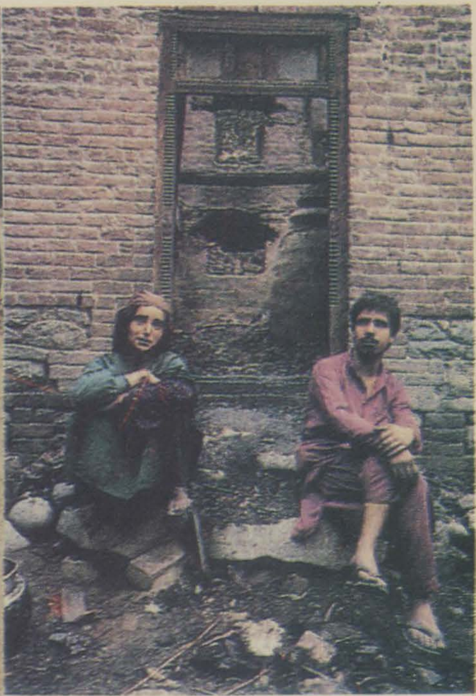
Indian's attack: Ruined houses of Kupwara.



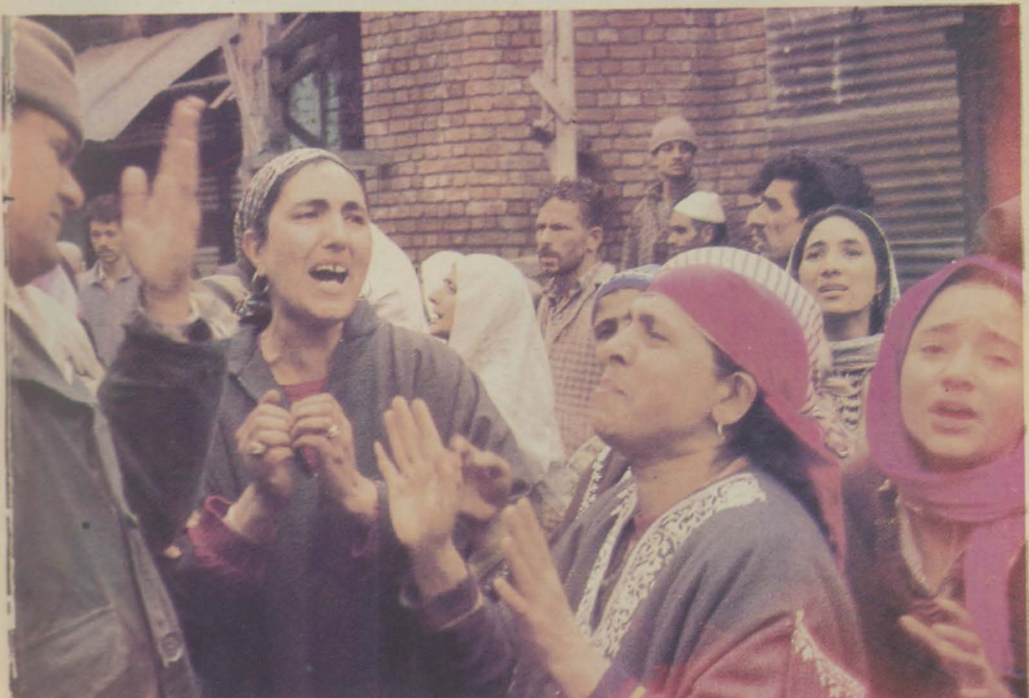
Another martyre.



Tortured to death by acid spray.

* Police frisk buss passengers as a part of daily humilitation
* Stunned couple outside their ruined house by troops.



Srinagar: Women on protest bitterly against Indian troops mass killing, abusing and insulting.



A boy consoling her young mother beaten, assaulted and molested by Indian troops.



A Kashmiri woman wailing at the brute murder of her brother by the Indian soldiers.



Mass killings through torture.



Will someone ever listen to his anguished cries ?



Srinagar: Muslim boys captured by Indian forces
during house to house search.



Mass-killings through torture.

COMMOWEALTH HEADS OF GOVERNMENT

as at 30 August 1991



Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II
Head of the Commonwealth



He Chief Emeka Anyaoku
Commonwealth Secretary-General



The Rt Hon Vere C Bird Snr
Prime Minister, *Antigua And Barbuda*



The Rt Hon Sir Lynden Pindling
Prime Minister, *Bahamas*



The Rt Hon Brian Mulroney
Prime Minister, *Canada*



The Hon Miss Eugenia Charles
Prime Minister, *Dominica*



The Hon Robert Hawke
Prime Minister, *Australia*



The Hon Begum Khaleda zia
Prime Minister, *Bangladesh*



He Dr George Vassiliou
President, *Cyprus*



He Alhaji Sir Dawda Jawara
President, *The Gambia*



The Rt Hon Erskine Sandiford
Prime Minister, *Barbados*



The Rt Hon George Price
Prime Minister, *Belize*



The Rt Hon Nicholas Brathwaite

Prime Minister, *Grenada*



He Dr Quett KJ Masire

The President, *Botswana*



He Comrade Desmond Hoyte

President, *Guyana*



He Flight-Lieutenant J Rawlings

The Chairman of the National Defence Council, *Ghana*



The Rt Hon John Major

Prime Minister, *Britain*



The Rt Hon Bikenibeu Paeniu

Prime Minister, *Tuvalu*



The Hon Dr Edward Fenech Adami

Prime Minister, *Maltam*



The Hon Shri PV Narasimha Rao

Prime Minister, *India*



The Rt Hon Michael Manley

Prime Minister, *Jamaica*



He Mr Daniel T arap Moi

President, *Kenya*



The Hon James Bolger

Prime Minister, *New Zealand*



He Mr Ranasinghe Premadasa

President, *Sri Lanka*



HM Paduka Seri Baginda and Yang di-Pertuan

Sultan Hassanal

Bolkiah Mu'izzadin Waddaulah

Brunei Darussalam



HRH Prince Fatafehi Tu1ipelenake

Prime Minister, *Tonga*



General Ibrahim Babangida

President, *Nigeria*



The Hon Nawaz Sharif

Prime Minister, *Pakistan*



Mr Ali Hassan Mwinyi

President, *Tanzania*



He Ngwazi Dr Kamuzu Banda

President, *Malawi*



The Hon Arthur Robinson

Prime Minister, *Trinidad & Tobago*



The Rt Hon Dr Kennedy Simmonds

Prime Minister, *St Kitts and Nevis*



He Major-General Joseph Saidu Momoh

President, *Sierra Leone*



The Hon Obed Dlamini

Prime Minister, *Swaziland*



He Maj Gen EP Ramaema

Chairman of the Military Council, *Lesotho*

He Mr Teatao Teannaki

President, *Kiribati*



The Rt Hon Rabbie Namaliu

Prime Minister, *Papua New Guinea*

HRH Prince Fatafehi Tu'ipelemake

Prime Minister, *Tonga*



The Hon Datuk Seri Dr Mahathir Mohamad

Prime Minister, *Malaysia*

The Hon Arthur Robinson

Prime Minister, *Trinidad & Tobago*



HE Mr Maumoon Abdul Gayoom
President, *Maldives*



HE Mr Yoweri Museveni
President, *Uganda*



The Rt Hon John Compton
Prime Minister, *St Lucia*



The Hon Fr Dr Walter Lini
Prime Minister, *Vanuatu*
Lesotho



HE Cde Sam Nujoma
President, *Namibia*



HE Mr F Albert Rene
President, *Seychelles*



HE Dr Kenneth Kuanda
President, *Zambia*



The Hon Tofilau Eti Alesana
Prime Minister, *Western Samoa*



HE Bernard Dowiyogo
President, *Nauru*



HE Mr Robert Mugabe
President, *Zimbabwe*



The Rt Hon Sir Anerood Jugnauth QC
Prime Minister, *Mauritius*



The Rt Hon James Fitz-Allen Mitchell
Prime Minister, *St Vincent and the Grenadines*

Lord Eric Avebury exposes the dual standards that the West has adopted in the case of the right of self determination for the people of Kashmir

Kashmir: duplicity in diplomacy

No words that we can use here in the peaceful setting of a Washington conference room, no pictures eve, or videos, can adequately convey the sufferings of the people of Indian occupied Kashmir. Crushed under the jackboot of over 100,00 Indian troops and security forces, thousands have been driven from their homes, whole villages wantonly destroyed, men, women and children murdered, women and girls raped, and terrified refugees forced to trudge across barren icy mountains in search of freedom.

The Indian authorities have done their best to hide their atrocities from the rest of the world, and to some extent they have succeeded. They have discouraged visits by journalists, and have simply failed to respond to several requests by the Parliamentary Human Rights Group, which I chair, to send a mission there. They have denied admission to Amnesty International. But a few reports have filtered out, and they tell a challenge story.

On the night of February 23, 1991, 800 men of the 4th Rajput Rifles sealed off the village of Kunan Poshpura and systematically raped 60 women. One woman, named Bakhti was raped by six soldiers, while her five year old son was forced to watch.

In nine interrogation centers in Srinagar, the capital torture is routinely inflicted on detainees Electric shocks, burning with hot irons, rolling a log over the victim, crushing his bones, and hanging for many hours from the wrists are some of the methods used. Regular beatings and prolonged immersion in tub of water are common. One man aged 65, who was severally tortured himself to get him to reveal the whereabout of his son, saw his friend Satar Wani, also aged 65, die after being rapeatedly held under water.

The village of Diver was invaded by hundreds of men from the notorious Border Security Fore. Two young men were shot dead several beaten unconscious, and 32 taken away to an unknown destination. Another village, Adina, was attacked by the Central Reserve Police Force, who destroyed 126 houses, 100 cattle sheds and dozens of storehouses. On the same day a man was shot in the legs in the nearby village of Watmagam, then he was covered in hay and burnt alive. In the village of Malangam seven men and boys of the same family were murdered by the Indians in April 1991.

On May 9, some 45 men, women and children were murdered by Indian soldiers who opened fire on a procession of mourners in Srinagar..

These and other atrocities have been chronicled by the Washington-based human rights organization Asia Watch in a report published in May. They found the Indian army and paramilitary forces guilty of shooting scores of unarmed demonstrators, summary execution of detainees, mass rape, arson, torture and innumerable assaults on civilians.

How can these awful things be done without exciting a word of criticism abroad? The Indians are thought of in the rest of the world as beneficent democrats, who would not dream of using violence and intimidation against political opponents. Unfortunately, in the real world elected governments can sometimes preside over repeated acts of brutality and mayhem as wicked as those committed by the most ruthless dictators. In El Salvador, Guatemala, and Sri Lanka, as in India, there are elections of a sort, and this creates a false impression of normality, particularly in the United States, where elections are treated as a touch stone of human rights.

In the State Department's 1990 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices, India is described: the world's largest democracy, ... a secular republic with a multi party political structure based on Indian political traditions and aspects of the British parliamentary systems.

The Report continues by emphasizing that 'free elections are held

regularly at national and state levels.

Reference is indeed made to the imposition of Presidential rule in Punjab, Kashmir and Assam, but these are made to seem like relatively unimportant deviations from the norm. The same bias pervades each section of the report, beginning with a favorable summary, and relegating the criticisms to secondary position in the text. For instance, we are told that

"Torture and cruel treatment or punishment are prohibited by law, and confessions or information extracted by force may not be admitted in court'.

And only afterwards that 'numerous Indian human rights groups have detailed cases of torture during interrogation by security forces in Kashmir.

The constitutional rule is presented as if it were a fact, while the violations are merely allegations made by these anonymous groups, whose credentials are left to the imagination. Nothing is said about the reports by journalists and by at least one medical team, who examined the victims of torture in hospital.

Now we come to the crux of the matter. The State Department uses the pejorative term 'militant separatist' to describe the people who advocate the self-determination of Punjab and Kashmir. One would like it inquire of the writer how a constitutional separatist could operate effectively in a terriority where no elections are held; where no political parties can operate; where freedom of expression and freedom of assembly have been extinguished under the jackboot of Indian repression. One constitutional separatist, Ghulam Mohamed of Srinagar, had the temerity to display a Kashmiri flag on January 20, and had his arm bone splintered by bullets fired at him from close range by Indian security forces.

The people of Kashmir did try peaceful meetings and demonstrations -- probably the largest ever witnessed in February 1990 when an estimated million people turned out onto the streets of Srinagar -- but they

were gunned down, beaten and arrested. The response of the Indian authorities was to unleash a 'reign of terror', to use the words of the London Times, a newspaper not prone to exaggeration. Let us ask Americans this question: if Kashmiri people are killed and tortured for their beliefs, their wives and daughters raped, their villages burned to the ground, would not any self-respecting Kashmiri be a militant? Were the free French or the Yugoslav partisans in the last war 'militant separatist'? Are the heroic leaders of the Baltic states, of Ukaraine, Georgia or Moldavia 'militant separatists? We have a major job of work to do, in educating the State Department about what is happening in Kashmir and why. For if the United States has such a distorted picture of the situation, this will inevitably influence the perception of many others, who are prepared to believe anything put out by Washington.

In the UK Parliament there has been growing concern about the fate of the Kashmiri people under Indian occupation, and I think this was heightened by recent events in Kuwait. There, for the first time in history, we saw the international community taking action, under the authority of the Security Council, to enforce the prohibition in Article 2 paragraph 4 of the United Nations Charter against the threat or use of force. If the people of Kuwait were able to invoke the support of the world in their resistance to Iraqi domination, should it not follow that the people of Kashmir are entitled to help as well? We all know that the allies intervened in Kuwait because their oil interest were threatened, but since, the case was made out on grounds of principle under the Charter, and the rule of international law that boundaries may not be applied to other territories 'under colonial and alien domination' to use the phrase which recurs in so many UN General Assembly Resolutions.

Here we come to a powerful reason for the collective myopia of the international community. It has been tacitly accepted that colonial and alien domination can only be perpetrated by European colonialists, except in the cases of South Africa and Palestine, which are treated as suigeneris. We cannot see that Sough Africa and Palestine are examples of local imperialism, where colonel and alien domination is exercised against an immediate neighbor. From the point of view of the victim, it makes little difference

whether the seat of government of the oppressor is located on the other side of an ocean, or in an immediately contiguous territory. If anything, the plight is worse in the latter case, because it is easier for the dominating power to crush the signs of dissent, as we saw in the Soviet empire until quite recently, and as we still see in the empires of Beijing, Jakarata and New Delhi.

However in the case of Kashmir there is no excuse for overlooking the cause of the problem, because the United Nations Security Council passed a series of Resolutions which are still in force, though no steps have been taken to compel the parties to implement them. Since President Bush is quite rightly so insistent that the letter of Security Council Resolutions must be observed, let us consider what has been said on Kashmir. In the Resolution of January 24, 1957, the Security Council reminded the governments concerned, of the principle embodied in its earlier resolutions of April 21, 1948 June 3, 1948, March 14, 1950, March 30, 1951 that the final disposition of the State of Jammu and Kashmir will be determined in accordance with the will of the people expressed through the democratic method of a free and impartial plebiscite conducted under the auspices of the United Nations.

This principle was originally accepted unconditionally by India. Lord Mountbatten, the Viceroy, addressing Chamber of Prices on July 25, 1947 said that The States will have complete freedom -- technically and legally they become independent.

After the purported accession to India by the Maharajah of Kashmir under pressure from V P Menon, Lord Mountbatten wrote that as soon as law and order could be restored, the question of the State's accession should be decided by a reference to the people. The Indian representative at the UN said on January 15, 1948 of Kashmir, that

'whether she should withdraw from her accession to India and either accede to Pakistan or remain independent with a right to claim admission as a member of the UN -- all this we have recognized to be a matter of unfettered decision by the people of Kashmir ....'

Mr. Nehru, the Prime Minister of India, gave his word on several occasions that the people of Kashmir would be given the opportunity of deciding their future in a plebiscite. On July 9, 1951, for instance, in an address to the All India Congress Committee, Mr. Nehru said: ~Kashmir has been wrongly looked upon as a prize for India or Pakistan. People seem to forget that Kashmir is not a commodity for sale or to be barttered. It has an individual existence and its people must be the final arbiters of their future.'

Now there are some who argue that the choice to be made by the people should be limited to accession to India or accession to Pakistan, excluding independence, the so-called third option. They say that since the Security Council Resolutions only allowed for the first two options, inclusion of the third on the ballot paper would make the task of persuading the international community even harder, even though, as the Indians were apparently prepared to accept at one time, the rest of the world has no power to limit the exercise of self-determination. Once you accept that the people of Kashmir are entitled to make decisions on their own political future, you cannot then exclude any of the possible options without violating international law.

Which would the Indians prefer: to see the whole of Kashmir join Pakistan, or for Kashmir to form a neutral buffer state between herself and Pakistan? To ask the question is to answer it. But there is also a question of principle here. In no other case of a former dependent territory has the right of self-determination been granted only in the limited form of accession to one or other of two neighbors. Such a restriction contravenes the UN Charter, the Covenants on Civil and Political and on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and the famous Resolution 1514 of 1960 on decolonisation.

It is also said by some of those who visit Azad Kashmir that they see no evidence of political will to independence. This is partly explained by the Constitution of Pakistan, which allows freedom of expression only 'subject to any reasonable restrictions imposed by law in the interest of ... the integrity .... of Pakistan', and partly by the self imposed restraint

of the independence movement, which needs the good will of Pakistan. Statements made by Pakistani leaders, such as that of the President Mr. Ghulam Ishaq at a meeting with the Deputy Leader of the British Labour Party in Islamabad on May 15, where he referred to 'th process of the division of India', imply that they would not allow independence, and that was the position of Ms. Bhutto also. But the Kashmiri people cannot afford to conduct a debate on this issue with Islamabad, while they are locked in mortal combat with New Delhi.

Of course, if Pakistan would announce its willingness to accept the outcome of a plebiscite covering all the options, to be held under international supervision throughout the whole of Kashmir, it would help enormously to persuade India to do the same, and perhaps this is a matter which can be raised with Islamabad by non-Kashmiris, so as to avoid any tensions between the Kashmiris and their friends in Pakistan.

This meeting affords us the opportunity of considering what measures could be taken, theoretically, to break the deadlock. As a preliminary observation, we may note that the United Nations has been ready to take a more active and positive role on some but not all questions of self-determination recently. There are the cases of Namibia, Kuwait and Western Sahara, and there was the possibility that in Cambodia an interim UN administration might have taken over from Hun Sen pending the holding of free elections. On the other hand, the UN has been silent on the Baltic states, the republics of Croatia and Slovenia, southern Sudan, and Eritrea. The United States wanted to hold Sudan, Ethiopia and Yugoslavia together, while the Soviets are determined to stop secession of any of the Republics of the USSR, and the UN will not act against the wishes of either of the superpowers. In that sense the Kashmiris are right in believing that their subjugation has been caused by an international conspiracy. Both the US and USSR view the Kashmir tend to view the question as a dispute between India and Pakistan, and they need to be constantly reminded of Nehru's dictum, quoted earlier.

To get Kashmir back onto the agenda of the Security Council the situation there has to be treated as threat to peace, as it undoubtedly is. If

India and Pakistan had not been preoccupied with their internal problems over the last 18 months, there might have been a war, and at any time the military situation could flare up again. We must consider which members of the Security Council might be persuaded to raise the matter, and start discussions with them.

Second, we must raise the case of Kashmir as one of colonials,. The UN Committee on De-colonization should be approached with a reasoned argument, showing that Indian rule constitutes 'colonial and alien domination', within the meaning of, for example, Resolution 2625 of the General Assemble. We may note the words of Hector Grow Espiell in his study of Self-Determination for the UN, when he said that If ... beneath the guise of ostensible national unity, colonial and alien domination does in fact exist, whatever legal formula may be used in an attempt to conceal it, the right of the subject people concerned cannot be disregarded without international law being violated.

Third, we must take the case of Kashmir to the Sub-commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities at their meeting in Geneva next month, and this is under way already.

The ordeal of Kashmir has interned a new phase. A year ago we saw demonstrations larger than any thing witnessed in Eastern Europe, in favour of self-determination, so that nobody in the outside world can remain under the illusion that the people of Kashmir can be reconciled to Indian rule. Since then, the acts of unspeakable barbarity by the Indian forces of occupation have served to harden the resolve of the people to be free. However, unlike the victims of repression in Eastern Europe, Kashmiris have no chance of liberating themselves by their own unaided efforts.

The free world has to act now in support of the people against their oppressors, and it will be the task of Kashmiris in exile, working with Parliamentarians and others who believe in the right of self-determination, to enlist that help. With self-determination so much in the news, with the independence of Namibia, the forthcoming plebiscite in western Sahara, the rapidly growing power of the Republics in the Soviet Union, and

the victory of the Eritrean independence movement an accomplished fact, this is the moment to get Kashmir firmly onto the international agenda, and to keep it at the top of that agenda until freedom is at last attained. It is time to recall the words of that great American prophet, Woodrow Wilson:

> National aspirations must be repeated, peoples may be dominated and governed only by their consent. Self-determination is not a mere phrase. It is an imperative principle of action, which statement will henceforth ignore at their peril.

India and Pakistan had not been preoccupied with their internal problems over the last 18 months, there might have been a war and at any time the military situation could flare up again. We must consider which members of the Security Council might be persuaded to raise the matter, and start discussions with them.

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VALLEY ON FIRE

It was early evening on May 8 in the Khanyar district of Srinagar, the capital city of Kashmir. A large funeral procession was approaching the green and white wooden portals of the Pir Distagir shrine. At its head were the coffins of two new "Martyrs" of the secessionist struggle to free Kashmir from Indian rule. They were draped in green, the colour of Islam.

The guard had just been changed at the two sand-bagged sentry posts near the shrine, manned by the Indian paramilitary Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF). Two columns of six troopers, in their khaki uniforms and green tin helmets, were marching away from the post.

A crowd of about 5,000 mourners filled the square in front of the shrine. On one side of it there was a phalanx of women, all clad in the burqua, the black, body-covering shroud of strictest Islam which even hides the eyes behind lace-covered eyelets. The women were wailing to show their grief.

Abdul Ahad Kinnoo, the 52-year-old superintendent of the graveyard at Pir Distagir was there. He says that the CRPF commander fired a shot in the air and then "the jawans (special constable) just opened up with their machine guns. Everyone tried to run. They were running down the alleyways screaming." Kinnoo says 25 people were killed and more than a hundred injured.

Another eye witness, Ghulam Dar, says, "There were hundred of Women;s burquas scattered in the street beside the bodies, Burquas and blood everywhere." Abdul Majid, the first ambulance driver on the scene, was shot in the chest. He is still in the Singh Maharajah Hospital in Srinagar.

The predominantly Muslim people of Kashmir call such rampages "atrocities". They say that since the war to free Kashmir from Indian rule began in earnest two years ago, incidents like Khanyar have been

commonplace. Indian army spokesmen invariably describe them as the unfortunate consequences of "civilians caught in the crossfire". Local people say that another "crossfire incident" took place a year ago, about five minutes' walk from Khanyar. Security forces opened fire on a procession to commemorate the death of a local religious leader, killing nearly 100 people.

Abdul Kinnoo is quiet spoken. His friend, Shamas Ud Din speaks in booming verbal shotgun blasts: " With the grace of Almighty, there will be an elevation in this movement. There is more and more hatred of Indian domination now, We will succeed, nothing can stop us, believe me...We don;t have a day when there are not people being killed. Death beating and rape are a way of life with us now."

He pauses, then adds, "Our peaceful methods for decades have failed, so we are compelled to take guns...India is trying to hide everything and the world is deaf to our cries." Din, who is nearly 60, is a professor of chemistry.

At around seven o'clock, still three hours before the year-long 10p.m. to 5a.m. curfew comes into force, the streets of the town are already nearly deserted. Paramilitary policemen and soldiers patrol everywhere.

In the good old days, when Kashmir's 200 million tourist industry was booming, Srinagar's main long boulevard was full of taxis waiting for trade from its bustling hotels and the lake. Now its hotels are Indian army barracks and the road is empty, its span separating two Indian army stop-and-search posts.

After a visit to Kashmir in March this year, the late Rajiv Gandhi said at a press conference that the brutalities of the Indian army and the CRPF meant that India may have lost Kashmir. His grandfather, Jawaharlal Nehru - India's first prime minister - would not have been so pusillanimous. As a Kashmiri Brahimin the retention of Kashmir as part of India after partition was an obsession to be satisfied at all costs.

These started being paid with the first Indo-Pakistan war over the state in 1948-49. At partition Kashmir was a princedom whose 80 per cent Muslim majority were ruled by a Hindu maharajah. In October 1947the new government of Pakistan sent warring Pathan tribesmen into Kashmir to provoke a Muslim uprising. In panic, the maharaja signed a treaty of accession to India, to allow the Indian army to be sent in to defend the state, but not before Mountbatten the Governor General of India, insisted -- against Nehru's wishes-- that a provision be attached for the accession to be ratified by a plebiscite of the Kashmiri people.

Nehru never allowed the plebiscite to take place. His intransigence was based on the same motives that inspire Indian politicians today, namely that an independent Kashmir would open the flood gates to the disintegration of India as minorities lined up to press their claims for secession.

KUPWARA is about 50 miles north of Srinagar, in the borderlands. It takes around four bone-crushing hours to get there, the car lurching and jumping between potholes at 10 mph. The courthouse is marked by a purple-blue sign outside its squat grey buildings.

In one of the lawyer's ante-chambers I met A. R. Mirchal, the president of the Bar Association in Kupwara. He speaks vehemently about the killing of 81 militants 10 days earlier, only miles from here, allegedly shot in exchanges with Indian forces after crossing the border. He says that 35 had been killed at the border but the rest had been taken there and shot in cold blood. "There was no notification of any Indian casualties... We have moved a petition at the High Court of Srinagar for the release of the bodies but the army has just ignored the court."

Then, from the crowd that had gathered, came a litany of accusations -- detentions, torture, disappearances, house burnings, rape and murder.

An advocate, Mushtaq M.A. Lone says, "You see, you are a Britisher and therefore you cannot imagine a situation where people are

shot in the street and there is nothing... nothing that can be done about it... There is no law here... The legal system is defunct.

Kunan is even further north, two or three miles from the cease-fire line that separates Indian and Pakistani-held Kashmir. It is one of five prosperous, contiguous villages. Before Kunan there is Hari and after it Poshpura, Baripura and Pazipura, They all look the same, huddles of thatched houses on light brown earth set in popular groves, surrounded by rice paddies.

Here it is alleged that the soldiers of the Sixth Rajput Rifle Regiment conducted a mass rape of the women villagers in the night and early morning of February 23-24. Abdul Dar and Mohammed Bhat met me along with a group of the village elders. They allege that all the women between the age of 10 and 60 were raped, most of them several times. The men of the village were herded first into the icy fields nearby and beaten, then held at three makeshift detention centres when all this was going on.

On March 31 women of the village came forward to lay charges against the Indian Army. Bakti, 35, is one of them. She says that a group of soldiers arrived at her house at night, kicked down the door and arrested the four menfolk. "Then another group of soldiers came. They were drunk. One of them told me 'If you cry out I will kill you and your man outside, so it is better you do not cry.' Then he tore my pyjamas off. I was conscious of two soldiers raping me, but I'm afraid I don't know how many raped me after that," she says. Hagra's story is similar, but she was able to count five or six soldiers who raped her. "I want to kill them... I would tear them to pieces. I am not afraid to speak out."

The Kunan story was not new. On August 10 last year Zafar Iqbal journeyed to Pazipura from his home village of Khur Hama. He says as he approached Pazipura. "There were Indian troops spraying people with machine-gun fire where they stood working in the fields." The army unit then razed the thatched roofs of all the buildings in the village and in the early hours of the next morning soldiers gang-raped up to 15 women from the village, including a child of 10.

When the chairman of the unofficial Jammu and Kashmir Basic Rights Committee, Bahauddin Farooqi, a former chief justice of Jammu and Kashmir state, visited Pazipura one week later he found 25 people had been killed, 10 to 15 women raped and "millions of rupees of damage" caused to houses and shops.

Since June last year Farooqi has assiduously collected evidence of human rights abuse. At his home he has three reports that he has produced, 385 typed pages in all, a catalogue of murder, rape and cruelty. Late last month the Basic Rights Committee filed a 60-page petition at Srinagar High Court indicting the government of India and its officers on 11 counts. These included 16 documented instances of indiscriminate firing, 25 incidents of burnings and lootings and six gang-rapes.

Farooqi says, "The abuse of human rights here is unprecedented... We have dealt with only the tip of the iceberg; it is difficult to imagine the scale of what is going on. There are more than 4,000 petitions of habeas corpus pending at Srinagar High Court alonge." He knows of no convictions of any member of the security forces for any of these violations.

The Indian government acknowledges that 1,800 people have been killed. Farooqi says, "It is an absurdity. I challenge this. Let them hold a proper inquiry to establish what the real figure is.... It would not be less than five times that and that is a modest assessment... It is entirely possible that 10,000 people have been killed."

But there is killing on both sides. Shamas-ul-Haq is the president of Hizb-ul-mujahedin, the most powerful guerrilla group in the Kashmir Valley. When I ask him if claims in newspaper reports of 2,500 Indian troops killed by Hizb-ul are true, he says unequivocally, "We cannot be 100 per cent accurate, but Indian casualties are in thousands."

Cross-legged beisde Haq sat General Mousos, the military commander of Hiz-ul in the Srinagar area, and Abdul Majid Dar, the general secretary of HizBul and the chairman of the United Jihad Council, the umbrella group of Islamic fundamentalist militant in Kashmir. They have

killed and kidnaped. Dar is India;s most wanted man in the Valley.

We met in a farmhouse in a village outside Srinagar. The journey there took an hour and a half and three changes of car, after I met my contact at the Jamia mosque in the centre of town. The return journey took just 25 minutes.

The room was filled with young mujahedin, black bearded to a man, all listening in rapt attention to their leaders. Dar, Haq and Mousos prayed before our meeting, and spoke of a free Kashmir becoming "a unique Islamic state". When I asked if this meant Kashmir was to become a new Iran, Haq demurred, criticising the Iranian road as "too sectarian".

All the groups of Dar's fundamentalist United Jihad Council speak for accession to Pakistan since the 1947 partition should have meant that 80 per cent Muslim Kashmir joined Pakistan (the K in Pakistan stands for Kashmir), and Pakistan is Islamic. They stress the January 5, 1949, UN resolution which called for a plebiscite to allow the people of Kashmir to decide between India and Pakistan.

The other grouping in the separatist movement is the Jammu Kashmir Liberation Front, which supports an independent Kashmir. The refer to the August 13, 1948, UN resolution which talks of they issue being decided by the "free expression" of the people.

BUT if the JKLF's programme has the hearts of the people, it is increasingly the better armed, more-disciplined and higher profile Hizb-ul-mujahedin that is winning their minds. "I support the JKLF. They started this struggle, the fundamentalists have hijacked it. But it is the fundamentalists whom the soldiers fear." one veteran of the Kashmir movement says.

In the farmhouse that afternoon Abdul Dar demonstrated why. When I asked him if Hizb-ul were the best armed militia in Kashmir, he barked a few commands to the mujahedin with us and in moments there were 10 or 12 of them, AK-47s in hand, bands on, ready to be photographed for the

Western press as heroic freedom fighters.

Haq and Dar say that the armed struggle is "only a pressure tactic to bring India to the negotiating table. We have no illusions we can defeat the might of the Indian army." They would not be drawn on how they secured their arms.

Haq is a 38-year-old former grocer, and the gray haired, 37 year old Dar says he is a "professor of incarceration". They are both married but never see their families. According to the Indian government, it is men like these, armed by the interfering government of Pakistan who are responsible for the conflagration in Kashmir.

It is true that near the town of Muzafarabad, on the other side of the border, in Pakistani Kashmir, there are mujahedin training camps. The biggest one is at Garhi Dopata in the Jhelum valley. The other two camps, at Chattian and Dhani in the Neelum valley, are smaller. But any attempts to compare this with American-aided Pakistan support for the Afghan mujahedin are misleading.

In both Kashmiri valleys the border area bristles with Indian army bunkers. In the Neelum valley, during the early weeks of May, shelling from the Indian side was so heavy that the entire population of Athmaqam - the village at the edge of the cease-fire line with India - along with those of surrounding villages, had to be evacuated. The idea of thousands of Pakistani-trained and armed mujahedin massing at the border ready to march on Srinagar does not bear serious examination.

Further, it seems that the prevailing mood among the mujahedin is not militancy, but rather a mixture of despair and disillusion. Imran Naqashabandi was a guerrilla leader in Kashmir but crossed the border six months ago. "We came with hope to Pakistan. Hopes of training and guns. But we have had nothing. We wish we had never come. Our hopes are in dust. We are slowly rotting here."

At the main civilian-military hospital in Muzaffarabad the

Pakistani army officer in charge told me that he had been forced to create an entirely new psychiatric department to cope with the flow of three or four new cases per day of young mujahedin "mentally imbalanced by the frustration and disappointment of being trapped here with no way out". Some are so depressed that they are receiving ECT.

The Islamic cadre organisation Jammat-E-Islami and the mujahedin of Afghanistan have had a far more pervasive influence on the Kashmir struggle than the government of Pakistan. India is not confornting a few Islamic guerrillas but a people who have risen up. There have been weeks of general strikes as well as shoot outs. And the greatest recruiting sergeants for this insurrection have not been Allah or the prophet Muhammad but the broken promises of history years of discrimination against the Muslim majority of Kashmir, and, most critically in recent times, the ferocity of Indian army repression.

Even in Muzaffarabad that reality is unavoidable. Faisal Rahman is 30 but he looks at least 10 years older. He used to be the muazzin, the one who called the faithful to prayer, at the mosque of Said Bora, a village just over the border. Now he is one of the 3,000 or so Kashmiri refugees living near Muzaffarabad.

In April last year, he was taken to the local Indian army interrogation centre for the third time and accused of helping mujahedin militants to cross the border. He denied the charge for the third time. He says that three soldiers then held him down while another ampulated his left leg below the knee. He says he used the cord of his pyjama style shalwar trousers to make a tourniquet, before he crawled to his house.

"It took one blow," he says, "the way they cut a sheep's head. Let them slaughter us, still they will not silence our fight for freedom."

Burton vows to continue struggle for Kashmir freedom

DETROIT (Michigan), Oct. 7: congressman Dan Burton on Sunday pledged to work for the Kashmir people's freedom from Indian rule "as lone as I am healthy and alive".

Speaking at a fund-raiser held for him, Burton, a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, said that some Indians had threatened his life ever since he started speaking out against the grave violations of human rights by Indian security forces in Occupied Kashmir.

But the congressman said amidst thunderous applause that he would not be cowed down by such threats and continue to fight for the use rights of the Kashmiris. "I look forward to the day when I will walk down the streets of a free Srinagar".

Burton, who is a member of the US delegation to 46th session of the United Nations General Assemble, said that several Indian organizations had also written to President Bush demanding that he be taken off the assignment because of his hostile attitude towards Inida. In the finest traditions of American civil rights leader Martin Luther King, he said, he was committed to working for the freedom and human rights in Kashmir.

The congressman spoke about wide-scale human rights abuses, atrocities, murders, molestation of women and gang-rapes being committed by the Indian troops, and said the situation had become alarming. "It cannot be tolerated any longer".

Burton, who is seeking re-election to the house of representatives in November, was the chief guest at a fund-raising luncheon hosted by Pakistan-American Friendship, Detroit. The Secretary-General Foreign Affairs Akram Zaki, was among the speaker.

The congressman urged the Pakistanis and Kashmiris to flood their congressmen and senators with telephone calls and letters so far as to push them to pressure the US government to help resolve the Kashmir dispute on the basis of United Nations resolutions calling for a plebiscite in Kashmir.

Speaking next, the Secretary-General paid high tributes to Congressman Burton who, he said, represented the fines tradition of "the great country". The United States, he said, had fought against colonialism, stood for freedom and equality, self-determination and human rights around the world.

In that context, Zaki hoped that the United States would support the people of Kashmir to attain their just rights. The issue was not getting the kind of attention it deserved because India portrayed itself as a democracy while ruthlessly suppressing the people of Kashmir, he said.

Zaki said that the Kashmir dispute could be resolved peacefully through negotiations on the basis of the UN Security Council resolutions.

Dr. Ghulam Nabi Fai, Executive Director of the Kashmiri American Council, a Washington-based lobbying group, also praised Congressman Burton's services to the Kashmir cause that seven million Kashmiris would always cherish.

102d Congress
1st Session

CALLING FOR FREEDOM AND DEMOCRACY FOR THE PEOPLE OF KASHMIR IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MR. DAN BURTON OF INDIANA SUBMITTED THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTION, WHICH WAS REFERRED TO THE COMMITTEE

RESOLUTION

Whereas, the historically independent people of the State Jammu and Kashmir commonly referred to as 'Kashmiri' have been denied the plebiscite that was promised them by resolutions adopted in 1948 and 1949 by the United Nations Commission for Indian and Pakistan;

Whereas those resolutions were agreed to by the Govt. of India and the Government of Pakistan, with the firm support of the United States;

Whereas, the United States, as the world's most powerful democracy has consistently supported the principle that the status of the State of Jammu and Kashmir should be decided by the democratic method of a plebiscite under impartial control and supervision.

Whereas, despites those resolutions, during the past 40 years the people of the State of Jammu and Kashmir have suffered through 2 wars and continuous unrest while being denied the right to self-determination by the Government of India;

Whereas, the inevitable frustrations of a people being governed without their consent have recently resulted in an upsurge of conflict and violence in the State of Jammu and Kashmir;

Whereas, the Government of India has responded to this situation by isolating the State of Jammu and Kashmir from the outside world;

Whereas, there have been an increasing number of reports of un-

warranted use of deadly force, as well as torture, rape, beatings, restriction of medical services, and other violations of basic human rights;

Whereas, the Government of India has continued to refuse the requests of the media and international human rights and humanitarian organizations, such as Amnesty International and the international committee of the Red Cross, to enter the State of Jammu and Kashmir to investigate and evaluate the situation; and

Whereas, the United States supports the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the internationally recognized rights of freedom of speech, assembly, and press, and due process of law; Now, therefore, be it

1. Resolved,
2. SectionI Short Title.
3. This resolution may be cited as the "Freedom for Kashmir Resolution".
4. Sec. 2. POLICY DECLARATION --

The House of Representatives --

(1) Deplores the excessive use of force and violence, including torture, by the security forces of the Government of India against civilians in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

(2) demands that the Government of India open the borders of the State of Jammu and Kashmir to the media and to international human rights and humanitarian organizations, such as Amnesty International and the International Committee of the Red Cross, to permit an accurate assessment of the human rights situation in the State of Jammu and Kashmir;

(3) reaffirms that the question of the future status of the State of Jammu and Kashmir be decided through the democratic method of a free and impartial plebiscite; and

(4) calls on the President, the United Nations, and the international community to use all measures at their disposal to establish the conditions necessary for a free and impartial plebiscite in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS IN JAMMU AND KASHMIR

AIR MARSHAL (RETD) AYAZ AHMED KHAN

The unprecedented and extremely brutal human rights violations by the Indian rulers and its military in Jammu and Kashmir is gradually turning into an international protest movement against Indian genocide and atrocities. Indian policy of death and brute excesses, against the Kashmiri people clearly reflects Indian aim to hang onto the land of Kashmir, without its people. Indian lust for the territory of Jammu and Kashmir is so intense that successive regimes in New Dehli, and their hench-men in Srinagar and Jammu have used every tool to silence the voice of the Kashmiri people for their right of self determination. The ongoing violance against the people of Kashmir since January 1990 proves beyond any doubt that for Bharati rulers and Indian Military, Kashmiri people have no human rights.

But human right violations and outright gangsterism and vicious criminality of India armed forces has aroused world conscience and anger, and politicians and legislators in several countries especially in the United States, Europe, Canada and in the Arab and Islamic world are becoming increasingly vocal against Indian mad tyranny against the defenseless people of Kashmir. The protests of the Kashmir Human Rights Movement muzzled by the Indian regime for years is now being published by global print and electronic media, fully exposing the depravities and criminalities of the Indian forces of occupation in Kashmir. Intellectuals and men of conscience in Europe, Canada and America are expressing their shock and horror on what India is doing to the people of Occupied Kashmir. Human right violations and state sponsored terrorism by Indian armed gangsters is a slur on the face of India, and a challenge for the people of the world. The people of Kashmir are looking helplessly towards the civilized world of Europe and America and towards their brothers in the Arab and Islamic world to save them from Indian genocide, depravity and massacres. The state sponsored terrorism unleashed by New Dheli has already turned the beautiful valley of Kashmir into a graveyard. Instead of the call of the nightingale, today one hears the barking of dogs and hounds eating human limbs. The gashtly drama of death being enacted by India in Kashmir is already evoking anger and disgust against Bharats nefarious policy. The

powerful response of condemnation against Indian atrocities worldwide is bound to have its effect. Condemnation by several human right institutions, groups and personalities world-wide, and protest by men of conscience is becoming a ray of hope for the violently persecuted men and women of Kashmir. If belief and trust in human rights, dignity of men and liberty and democracy is to be preserved, men of conscience must loudly condemn and protest against Indian gangsterism depravity and genocide in Kashmir.

In this context the recent statements of Lord Avebury, Chairman of the United Kingdom Parliamentary Human Rights group, US Congressman Dan Burton, Rt. Honorable Sir Fredrick Bannet, British MP's Tom Cox and Neil Throne and Mr. Peter Duffy Chairman of the executive committee of Amnesty International are significant. London Times reported in February that,"The peaceful demonstration of the people of Kashmir in February, probably the largest ever, when an estimated one million protesting people turned out into the streets of Srinagar, but were gunned down and beaten mercilessly and arrested. The response of the Indian authorities to such peaceful meetings was to unleash a reign of terror".

The stark and gruesome violations of human rights by the Indian predators and killers were recently published by the Jammu and Kashmir Human Rights Movement, with the plea that Kashmir is an issue of basic human rights, and that the people of Kashmir are struggling for their right of self-determination as enshrined in the UN Charter. The JKHRM documentation reveals a sordid tale of death, rape and destruction, perpetrated by India to silence the people of Jammu and Kashmir into submission. These reports reveal that by March 31, 1991 Indian troops had already killed 18207 men women and children, in the Muslim majority Kashmir province, and 837 in Jammu province. 1390 young Kashmiris were beaten to death through torture in Indian prisons. District-vise figures of Indian massacres till March 31 are appended below:

Kashmir Province	Jammu Province	Ladakh Province	Tortured
Srinagar District-2277	Jammu Distt.-142	District of	to death
Anantnag - 2930	Doda Distt.-32	Ladakh and	in Indian
(Islamabad)			prisons-
			1390
Pulwama Distt.-650	Poonch Distt.-80	Kargil-837	
Budgam Distt.-1080	Rajouri Distt.-9		
Baramula Distt.-1640	Udhampur Distt.-231		
Kupwara Distt.-9630	Kathua Distt.-317		
Total 18207	Total 788	Total 837	

Thus 20434 Kashmiri men, women and children were killed andmutilated by Indian soldiers from Jan. 20,1991 to March 1991, i.e. a monthly av erage of 1362 Kashmiris murdered every month. Considering the small population of 3.8 million Kashmiri's in the valley this is a massacre and genocide. It is hoped that this massive Indian crime against the people of Kashmir is duly investigated by all human right organizations the world over, especially by Amnesty International, and by UN Human Rights Commission.

All human rights organizations, and personalities should ask India to stop all atrocities, massacres and rapes in Kashmir. India should be warned not to violate UN Human Rights Charter, and abide by its provisions. The people of Kashmir have every right to protest against Indian repression, and genocide. India must desist from destroying dissent by bullets and bayonets. The global peace forums should demand from the UN to take fullest cognizance of the prevailing hopeless situation in Indian held Kashmir, created by Indian sponsored terror. Indian military atrocities and genocide not only threatens peace in Asia, but the very existence of people who do not have the means to defend themselves from Indian barbarities. **THE UN MUST TAKE NECESSARY ACTION UNDER ARTICLE 8 OF THE UN GENOCIDE CONVENTION WHICH WAS DULY RATIFIED BY THE GOVERNMENTS OF INDIA AND PAKISTAN.**

It read's, "Any contracting party may call upon the competent organs of the United Nations to take such action under the UN Charter, as they consider appropriate for the prevention and suppression of acts of genocide, or any of the other acts enumerated in article 3".

With the enhanced intensity of Indian perpetrated massacres, 1500 Kashmiris are being killed by the Indian Army every month. This means that another 7500 Kashmiri men and women have been killed by Indian henchmen till September 1991. Thus the total number of Kashmiri men, women and children killed by Indian forces till September 1991 is 27934. This is horrible. The world must protest and condemn India for the gruesome massacre of Kashmiri people during the last twenty one months.

Mr. Amanullah Khan, the pioneer of Kashmiris armed struggle and chairman of JKLF, has forcefully condemned India in an article by stating that, "The way India has been dealing with Kashmiris freedom struggle is a matter of great shame for the entire Indian nation. Its soldiers have gunned down tens of thousands of Kashmiris, raped and gang raped hundreds of Kashmiri women and girls from the age of 13 to 80; thousands of residential houses and business premises have been set ablaze; thousands of Kashmiri youth have been tortured to death; tens of thousands have been put behind bars without trial. All this is apart from the humiliation which these forces of brutality daily unleash against ordinary Kashmiri citizens using filthy, uncivilized and abusive language". If Indian genocide does not stop, Kashmir would be depopulated and turned into a grave yard. Already there are reports of decomposing dead bodies in various urban localities. Efforts at burial are sprayed with bullets. Dogs and cats have been seen eating and chewing human limbs. Why is the civilized world standing as a spectator, while India decimates a small ethnic community. World capitals, i.e. Washington, London Peking, Tehran, Tokyo, Paris, Cairo, Riyadh, Berlin, Damascus, Madrid and Rome must protest and condemn and the UN must take appropriate action before India completely wipes out the Kashmiri race.

Lord Avebury Chairman of the UK Parliamentary Human Rights Group in his address to the World Kashmir Conference in Washington on July 14, condemned Indian actions in Kashmir by stating that, "No words

that we can use here in pictures or videos, can adequately convey the suffering of the people of Indian Occupied Kashmir. Crushed under the jackboots of Indian troops, thousand have been driven from their homes, whole villages wantonly destroyed, men women and children murdered, women and girls raped, and terrified refugees forced to trudge across icy barren mountains in search of freedom. India has done its best to hide its atrocities from rest of the world, and to some extent has succeeded. It has discouraged visits by journalists, and has failed to respond to several requests by the parliamentary human rights groups, which I chair to sends missions there. India has denied admission to Amensty International but reports are filtering out, and they tell a chilling story".

This noble Englishman adds that, "On the night of February 23, 1991 800 men of 4th Rajput Rifles, sealed off the village of KUNAN POSHPURA and systematically raped 60 women. One woman named Bakhti was gang-raped by six Indian soldiers, while her five year old son was forced to watch". Can anything be more gruesome and shameful? "In nine interrogation centers in Srinagar, capital torture is routinely inflicted on the detainees. Electric shocks, burning the body with red hot irons, rolling of logs over the victims, crushing of their bones, and hanging for many hours are some of the methods used. Intense beatings and immersion in hot water are common. One man aged 65 was severely tortured, to get him to reveal the whereabouts of his son. His friend Sattar Wani also aged 65 died infront of him after being held under water till be died". The chilling stories told by Lord Avebury and other noted men of conscience to an international gathering in Washington D.C. should have jolted the US leaders and Administration. The Kashmiris believe that America's and the British are most humane people, and would come forth of save the Kashmiris from extinction by India.

It is high time that the United Nations and leading world states especially the US, UK, Germany, France, Spain, Italy, Peoples Republic of China, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Egypt, Syria, Japan and Saudi Arabia, send impartial investigation commissions and teams to Indian held Kashmir to investigate the plight of the people and stop Indian genocide. The facts must be reported to the UN Security Council to enable it to initiate appropriate action against India.

From January 1990 to April 1991 following are the available figures of brutalities of Occupation Forces in Indian held Kashmir:-

DISTRICT	NO OF PERSONS KILLED.	HOUSES\SHOPS BURNT.	PERSONS ALIVE.
Srinagar	2095	985	38
Islamabad (Anantnag)	2235	1558	30
Budgam	485	311	Figures not available.
Baramullah	4155	1430	25
Pulwama	795	Figures not available.	Figures not available.
Kupwara	9840	3310	325
Posh Pore Village (Kupwara)	735	Figures not available.	Figures not available.
Total:	20340	7594	418

By Torture Died = 585
In Prison Died = 147
Burnt Alive = 418
Grand Total: = 21,490

21490 Innocent people of Kashmir Killed.

8300	Seriously injured.
200	Primary School Children Burnt Alive on October 1, 1990.
1129	Permanently disabled.
7594	Houses and Shops Burnt.
33000	Men and Women in prison without trials.
17000	Youths in torture cells.
50000	People have gone underground to evade harassment and killings.
20000	Crossed the cease-fire line and were forced to live as refugees in Azad Kashmir.
103	Drowned in river Jehlum with hands and feet tied.
20	People traveling in the bus at Kangan, District Srinagar were put to blaze and burnt alive in the bus.
195	Killed in house to house search.
341	Died for want of medicines and hospitalisation.
204	Women died in Labour pain for want of Medical facilities because of continued curfew.
226	Infants died for non-availability of life-saving drugs, medical care and non-availability of milk.
53	Abortions due to severe beating.
104	Girls died in gang rapes by Indian forces.

Note:- Source

1. Jammu and Kashmir Peoples Basic Rights (Protection) Committee. Srinagar.
2. International Press
3. International Human Rights
4. Indian Based Human Rights Groups.

$ 800 Million worth crops and property destroyed.

Hundreds of Mosques deserted and burnt.

Imposition of curfews since January 1990.

Restriction on all relief and medical aid.

Thousands of employees illegally terminated.

Thousands of peoples are suffering from Reacdive, Neurosis (Grief Reaction) Depression, Manic Depressive Syndrome because of inhuman torture, brutal killings, atrocities, rape etc.

ANNEXURE, A,

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION FOR INDIA AND PAKISTAN ON 13 AUGUST, 1948

THE UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION FOR INDIA AND PAKISTAN PART III

The Government of India and the Government of Pakistan reaffirm their wish that the future status of the State of Jammu and Kashmir shall be determined in accordance with the will of the people and to that end, upon acceptance of the trace Agreement both Governments agree to enter into consultations with the Commission to determine fair and equitable *conditions* whereby such free expression will be assured.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT THE MEETING OF THE UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION FOR INDIA AND PAKISTAN ON 5 JANUARY, 1949

Having received form the Governments of India and Pakistan in communications, dated December 23rd and December 25, 1948 respectively their acceptance of the following principles which are supplementary t other Commission's Resolution of August 13, 1948;

1. The question of the accession of the State of Jammu and Kashmir to India or Pakistan will be decided through the democratic method of a free and impartial plebiscite.

2. A plebiscite will be held when it shall be found by the Commission that the cease-fire and truce arrangements set forth in Parts I and II of the Commission's resolution of 13 August 1948, have been carried out and arrangements for the plebiscite have been completed.

3. (a) The Secretary-General of the United Nations will, in agreement

with the Commission, nominate a Plebiscite Administrator who shall be a personality of high international standing and commanding general confidence. He will be formally appointed to office by the Government of Jammu and Kashmir.

(b) The Plebiscite Administrator shall derive from the State of Jammu and Kashmir the powers he considers necessary for Organising and conducting the plebiscite and for ensuring the freedom and impartiality of the plebiscite.

(c) The Plebiscite Administrator shall have authority to appoint such staff or assistants and observers as he may require.

4. (a) After implementation of Parts I and II of the Commission's resolution of 13 August 1948, and when the Commission is satisfied that peaceful conditions have been restored in the State, the Commission and the Plebiscite Administrator will determine, in consultation with the Government of India, the final disposal of Indian and State armed forces, such disposal to be with due regard to the security of the State and the freedom of the plebiscite.

(b) As regards the territory referred to in A 2 of Part II of the resolution of 13 August final disposal of the armed forces in that territory will be determined by the Commission and the Plebiscite Administrator in consultation with the local authorities.

5. All civil and military authorities within the State and the principal political elements of the State will be required to co-operate with the Plebiscite Administrator in the preparation for the holding of the plebiscite.

6. (a) All citizens of the State who have left it on account of the disturbances will be invited and be free to return and to exercise all their rights as such citizens. For the purpose of facilitating repatriation there shall be appointed two Commissions, one composed of nominees of India and the other of nominees of Pakistan.

The Commissions shall operate under the direction of the Plebiscite Administrator. The Governments of India and Pakistan and all authorities within the State of Jammu and Kashmir will collaborate with the Plebiscite Administrator in putting this provision to effect.

(b) All persons (other than citizens of the State) who on or since 15 August 1947, have entered it for other than lawful purpose, shall be required to leave the State.

7. All authorities within the State of Jammu and Kashmir will undertake to ensure, in collaboration with the Plebiscite Administrator, that:

(a) There is no threat, coercion or intimidation, bribery or other undue influence on the voters in plebiscite:

(b) No restrictions are placed on legitimate political activity throughout the State. All subjects of the State, regardless of creed, caste or party, shall be safe and free in expressing their views and in voting on the question to the accession of the State to India or Pakistan. There shall be freedom of the press, speech and assembly and freedom of travel in the State, including freedom of lawful entry and exit:

(c) All political prisoners are released:

(d) Minorities in all parts of the State are accorded adequate protection:

(e) There is no victimization:

8. At Plebiscite Administrator may refer to the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan problems on which he may require assistance, and the Commission may in its discretion call upon the Plebiscite Administrator to carry out on its behalf any of the responsibilities with which it has been entrusted.

9. At the conclusion of the plebiscite, the Plebiscite Administrator shall report the result thereof th the Commission and to the Government

of Jammu and Kashmir. The Commission shall then certify to the security council whether the plebiscite has or has not been free and impartial.

10. Upon the signatures of the truce agreement the details of the foregoing proposals will be in the consultation envisaged in part III of the Commission's resolution of 13 August 1948. The plebiscite administrator will be fully associated in these consultations.

Commands the Governments of India and Pakistan for their prompt action in ordering a cease-fire to take effect from one minute before midnight of first January 1949, pursuant to the agreement arrived at as provided for by the Commission's resolution of 13 August 1948:

Resolves to return in the immediate future to the sub-contention to discharge the responsibilities imposed upon it by the resolution of 13 August 1948, and by the foregoing principles.

ANNEXURE "B"

PUBLIC STATEMENTS AND DECLARATION MADE BY PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU, THE PRIME MINISTER OF INDIA ON THE SUBJECT TO OF PLEBISCITE AND REFERENDUM IN JAMMU AND KASHMIR.

1. In his telegram to the Prime Minister of Pakistan and to the Prime Minister of United Kingdom, (Telegram No. 402 Primin-2227 dated 27 Oct., 1947). Pandit Nehru said:

"I should like to make it clear that the question of aiding Kashmir in this emergency is not designed in any way to influence the State to accede to India. Our view which we have repeatedly made public is that the question of accession in any disputed territory or State must be decided in accordance with wishes of people and we adhere to this view."

2. In another telegram to the Prime Minister of Pakistan, (Telegram No. 255 dated 31 Oct., 1947). Pandit Nehru said:

"Kashmir's accession to India was accepted by us at the request of the Maharaja's Government and the most numerously representative popular organization in the State which is pre-dominantly Muslim. Even then it was accepted on condition that as soon as law and order had been restored, the people of Kashmir would decide the question of accession. It is open to them to accede to either Dominion then."

3. In his broadcast to the nation, (All India Radio:2 November 1947). Pandit Nehru said:

"We are anxious not to finalize anything in a moment of crisis and without the fullest opportunity to be given to the people of Kashmir to have their say. It is for them ultimately to decide."

4. In another broadcast to the nation (All India Radio: 3 Novem-

ber 1947). Pandit Nehru said:

"We have declared that the fate of Kashmir is ultimately to be decided by the people. That pledge we have given not only to the people of Kashmir but to the world. We will not and cannot back out of it."

5. In his letter to the Prime Minister of Pakistan (letter No. 368 Primin dated 21 November, 1947). Pandit Nehru said:

"I have repeatedly stated that as soon as peace and order have been established, Kashmir should decide of accession by plebiscite or referendum under international auspices such as those of "United Nations."

6. In his statement in the Indian Constituent Assembly, Pandit Nehru said:

"In order to establish our bonafides, we have suggested that when the people are given the chance to decide their future, this should be done under the supervision of an impartial tribunal such as the United Nations Organisation. The issue in Kashmir is whether violence and naked force should decide the future or the will of the people."

7. In his statement in the Indian Constituent Assembly, (Legislature) of India, March 5, 1948. Pandit Nehru said:

"Even at the moment of accession, we went out of our way to make a unilateral declaration that we would abide by the will of the people of Kashmir as declared in a plebiscite or referendum,. We insisted further that the Government of Kashmir must immediately become a popular government. We have adhered to that position throughout and we are prepared to have a plebiscite, with every protection for fair voting, and to abide by the decision of the people of Kashmir.

8. In his Press Conference in London, January 16, 1951. Pandit Nehru said:

"India has repeatedly offered to work with the United Nations with reasonable safeguards to enable the people of Kashmir to express their will and is always ready to do so. We have always right from the beginning accepted the idea of the Kashmiri people deciding their fate by referendum or plebiscite. In fact, this was our proposal long before the United Nations came into the picture. Ultimately, the final decision of the settlement, which must come, has first of all to be made basically by the people of Kashmir and, secondly as between Pakistan and India directly. Of course, it must be remembered that we (India and Pakistan) have reached a great deal of agreement already. What I mean is that many basic features have been thrashed out. We all agreed that it is the people of Kashmir who must decide for themselves about their future externally or internally. It is an obvious fact that, even without our agreement, no country is going to hold on the Kashmir against the will of the Kashmiris."

9. In his report to the All India Congress Committee, New Delhi, 9 July, 1951. Pandit Nehru said:

"Kashmir has been worngly looked upon as a prize for India or Pakistan. People seem to forget that Kashmir is not a commodity for sale or to be bartered. It has an individual existence and its people must be the final arbiters of their future. It is here today that a struggle is being fought, not in the battlefield but in the minds of men."

10. In a letter to the United Nations Representative, dated 11 September, 1951., see S. 2375 Annexure, 3. Pandit Nehru said:

"The Government of India not only reaffirms its acceptance of the principle that the question of the continuing accession of the State of Jammu and Kashmir to India shall be decided through the democratic method of a free and impartial plebiscite under the auspices of the United Nations, but is anxious that the conditions necessary for such a plebiscite should be created as quickly as possible."

11. Replying to Dr. Mookerji's question in the Indian Legislature as to what was the Congress Government going to do about "one third of Kashmir

territory still held by Pakistan.'' (Amrita Bazar Patrika, Calcutta, January 2, 1952.) Pandit Nehru said:

''Kashmir is not the property of either India or Pakistan. It belongs to the Kashmiri people. When Kashmir acceded to India, we made it clear to the leaders of the Kashmiri people that we would ultimately abide by the verdict of their plebiscite. If they tell us to walk out, I would have no hesitation in quitting Kashmir.''

''We have taken the issue to the United Nations and given our word of honour for a peaceful solution. As a great nation, we cannot go back on it. We have left the question for final solution to the people of Kashmir and we are determined to abide by their decision.''

12. In his statement in the INdian Parliament, dated August 7, 1952. Pandit Nehru said:

''Let me say clearly that we accept the basic proposition that the future of Kashmir is going to be decided finally by the goodwill and pleasure of her people. The goodwill and pleasure of this Parliament is of no importance in this matter, not because this parliament does not have the strength to decide the question of Kashmir but because any kind of imposition would be against the principle that this Parliament hold.

''Kashmir is very close to our minds and hearts and if by some decree or adverse fortune, Kashmir caused to be a part of India, it will be a wrench and a pain and torment for us. If, however, the people of Kashmir do not wish to remain with us, let them go by all means we will not keep them against their will, however painful it may be to us.''

''I want to stress that it is only the people of Kashmir who can decide the future of Kashmir. It is not that we have merely said that to the United Nations and to the people of Kashmir. It is our conviction and one that is borne out by everywhere. Though these five years have meant a lot of trouble and expense and in spite of all we have done, we would willingly leave Kashmir if it was made clear to us that the people of Kashmir wanted us to go. However sad we may feel about leaving, we are not going to stay against the wishes of the people. We are not going to impose ourselves on them at the point of the bayonet.''

13. In his statement in the Indian Council of State on 18 May, 1954, Pandit Nehru said:

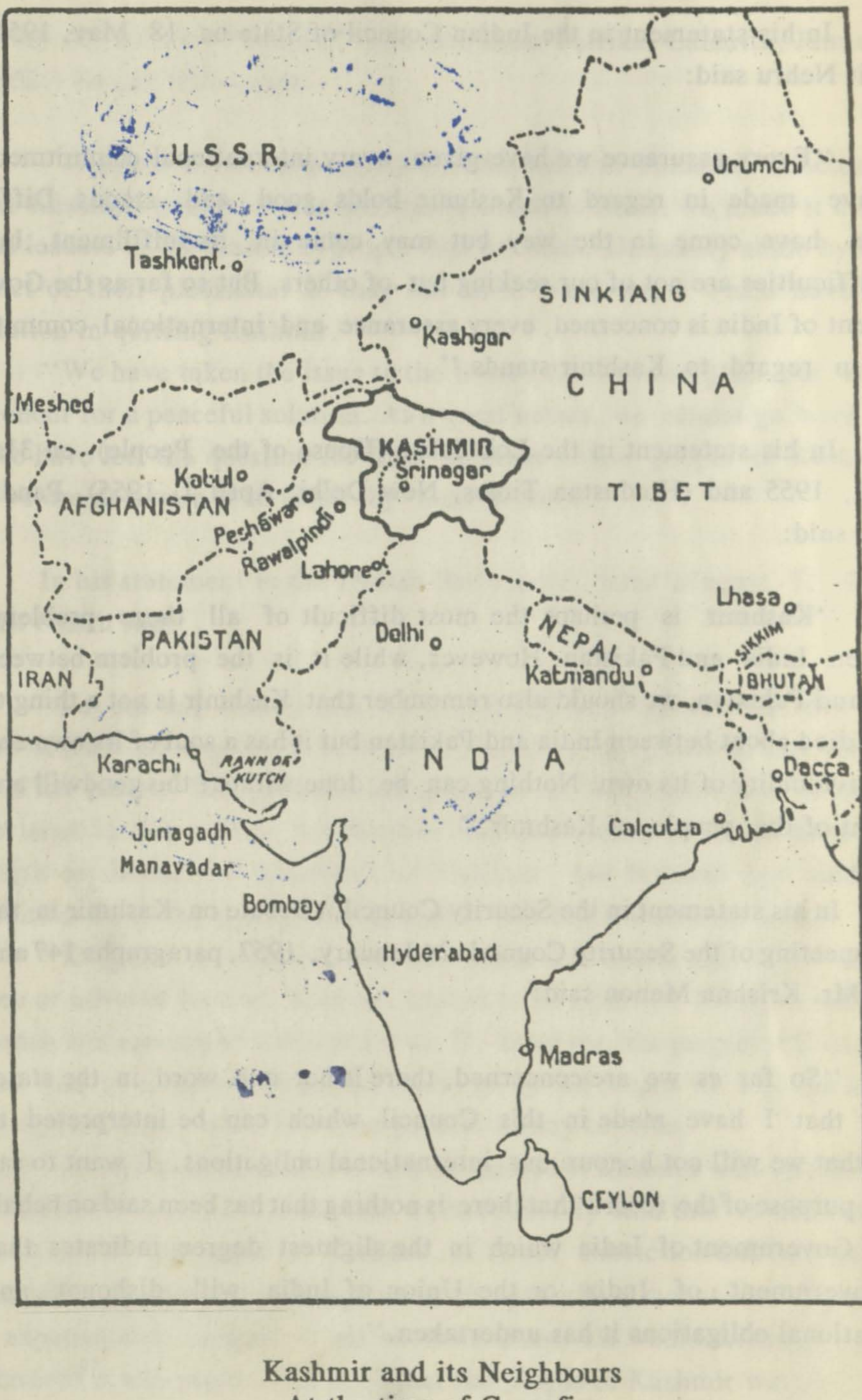
"Every assurance we have given, every international commitment we have made in regard to Kashmir holds good and stands. Difficulties have come in the way but may come in its fulfillment, but the difficulties are not of our seeking but of others. But so far as the Government of India is concerned, every assurance and international commitment in regard to Kashmir stands."

14. In his statement in the Lok Sabha (House of the People) on 31st March, 1955 and (Hindustan Times, New Delhi, April 1, 1955). Pandit Nehru said:

"Kashmir is perhaps the most difficult of all these problems between India and Pakistan. However, while it is the problem between India and Pakistan, we should also remember that Kashmir is not a thing to be bandied about between India and Pakistan but it has a soul of its own and an individuality of its own. Nothing can be done without the goodwill and consent of the people of Kashmir."

15. In his statement in the Security Council, (Debate on Kashmir in the 765th meeting of the Security Council: 24 January, 1957, paragraphs 147 and 149). Mr. Krishna Menon said:

"So far as we are concerned, there is not one word in the statements that I have made in this Council which can be interpreted to mean that we will not honour our international obligations. I want to say for the purpose of the record that there is nothing that has been said on behalf of the Government of India which in the slightest degree indicates that the Government of India or the Union of India will dishonor any international obligations it has undertaken."



Kashmir and its Neighbours
At the time of Ceasefire
(1 Janurary 1949)

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